INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL XXI NO 194 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

M. L. A's. TO RAISE DEBATE ON GANDHI-FAST?

Out Of The Gloaming.

Sir Ghulam Hussain was angry for the first time in the Council—a historical event obviously worth recording in the minutes of the Bombay Council. But he had good reason to be—the purity of the administration was acutually impugned! Intolerable, disgraceful, outrageous—words fail us!

* * * *

Can Ministers or Executive Councillors keep a menage (not a private menagerie) for helping Government with votes? This is a time honoured custom in Bombay, and members enjoy it and their hosts demand it. Why all this Pother about it?

* * * *

Poor Mr. G. K. Chitale was assailed with cries of "withdraw,"—from the guests themselves. Then the two Rao Bahadurs fought without gloves. Bole said Chitale ate sandwiches, and Chitale denied it. In the end the members certified themselves to be honest, god-fearing, impeccable, unapproachable, etc. and words failed them in describing their own qualities.

* * * *

Of course Mr. Davis, the wise Legal Remembrancer, sat silent with a sardonic grin—his usual mood of looking at the Council. He wouldn't answer, for did he not say last session that any fool can ask questions, and [illegible] found wise men like him?

* * * *

After the debate all the angry members immediately went back to the houses of their generous hosts.—Ministers, Executive Councillors and Secretaries.—and after a generous repast forgot everything about the discussion.

* * * *

We hear that Rao Bahadur Chitale actually ate a tomato sandwich handed to him by Rao Bahadur Bole and returned the compliment by giving the latter a cucumber one. Who says we are not fit for self-government?

* * * *

The "Financial Times" says that the Reserve Bank scheme is the last word in central banking technique, and there is little possibility of its falling through. These Tory philanthropists give Indians their best and keep the worst for themselves.

* * * *

The "Times" is more dignified and realistic in its appreciation. It considers the scheme a symbol of unity. Rather cryptic and true, the union must be between sterling and the rupee as between Sindbad and his old man.

* * * *

The union may also be between the British safeguards and India's finances. Since it has the blessings of the British press and politicians, a smooth passage through the Assembly may be guaranteed before hand. No storms, or hurricanes for it, with so many M.L.As returning from the J. P. C.

* * * *

Another world conference is meeting in London to save poor wheat, from starving humanity obviously, while the Bulls and Bears are warring. Now that the W. E. C. is dead, it ought to afford one more opportunity to the Premier to blow off some hot air.

* * * *

Sir N. N. Sircar, Bengal's Hindu hero, predicts provincial autonomy in 1935 and the advent of Federation he leaves to astrologtrs. He ought to count in light years as the astronomers do, for safety's sake.

* * * *

All the same he appealed to all, Congressmen and loyalists like himself, "to be masters of their own destiny,"—the only reason for which he co-operated with the W. P. policy at the J. P. C. These learned lawyers are so cute as well as patriotic.

* * * *

But Mr. N. M. Joshi has also made great discoveries by his stay in Britain. Not for nothing has he hob-nobbed with the mighty! He says most people there take no interest in the Indian masses and workers in India. Really! There must be a mistake somewhere.

* * * *

Britons do take interest in the masses and the classes.—that's why they have imposed so many safeguards, so that the masses may not go wrong. Where would the British financiers be if the Indian masses were not there?

* * * *

But they also take interest in the money belonging to the masses and classes.—otherwise they would not be here. Don't they say that they are not in India for a change of air, but something else—for shaking the pagoda tree? Believe it or not.

* * * *

All Hyderabad (Deccan) was agog at a new play actually written by a "Mulki". It was called "Modern Age." We hope it was not in connection with the Modern Age inaugurated by Sir Akbar Hydari and his British friends in Hyderabad

* * * *

"No money in Lotteries," says a headline. The reference is to those foolish people who buy the tickets, and not the wise men who sell them and organise the lotteries.

* * * *

"My daughter's music lessons are a fortune to me."

"How is that?"

"They enable me to buy the neighbours' houses at half price."

Govt.'s Terms Not Satisfactory

Harijan Work My Life Work, Says Mahatma

Demands Original Privileges He Had Enjoyed As State Prisoner

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Members of the Assembly who have arrived here have been shocked by the news regarding another fast by Gandhiji. Yesterday evening, news spread here that Government had agreed to remove disabilities and that the Mahatma was giving up fast.

SITUATION COMPLICATED

Apparently, this was merely a hope expressed in Government quarters. The situation is complicated by the fact that Government has already announced the concession which they are prepared to make. This means that Government will now treat it as a matter of prestige and will not yield further, and if Gandhiji is prepared to "fast unto death" on this issue, the situation may be complicated by considerations of prestige on either side.

ADJOURNMENT NOTICE?

Assembly members are planning to give immediate notice of adjournment motion to raise a debate in the House, in case the fast lasts till 22nd inst., when the Assembly opens.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is considerable speculation here as to which authority is responsible for conceding only half of Mahatma Gandhi's demands. Apparently, Bombay, Simla and London have been in correspondence on the subject, and while it may be presumed that local authorities would be strict and higher authorities would be willing to be less strict, the decision announced by the Government must be taken to be the decision of Government as such, and the Secretary of State will defend it as much as the Viceroy.

News from Poona has cast a shadow here and members of the Assembly hope that some method would yet be found to solve this crisis.

HOME MEMBER ON GANDHIJI'S RESOLVE

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Home Member stated that Gandhiji initiated a new fast yesterday evening by refusing to take his evening meal. After his recent conviction he asked of the Government for the same privileges he had formerly enjoyed as a State prisoner, in connection with Harijan work and also intimated to Government that he would go on a fast on Wednesday, if these were refused.

He was informed yesterday of the privileges which the Government had decided to give him this time.

At first he indicated that he would not fast, but later in the evening, he informed the Jail Superintendent that he had changed his mind and refused to take his evening meal.

The Home Member added that he was not in a position to give any further details at the present moment.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked if Gan-

(Continued on page 8.)

PENALTY FOR TRAITORS

Confiscation Of Property & Loss Of Civic Rights

AUSTRIAN DECREE

Also deals with Parties Whose Activities Are Banned.

VIENNA, August 17.

Liability to loss of civic rights and confiscation of all private property is the penalty decreed to-day for Austrians found giving assistance to Austria's enemies abroad or leaving the country for this purpose without travel permit if such is prohibited.

Further, the decree deals with the possibility of confiscation of property of political parties whose activities are prohibited in Austria.—Reuter's Special.

(Earlier News on page 12.)

ALL BRIDGES WASHED AWAY

Over 70 Killed By Cloudburst In Jamaica

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), August 17.

The deathroll in the cloudburst is now 70 most of whom perished in the floods.

Many banana plantations in addition to other farms have been wrecked and the damage is estimated at 400,000 sterling. All All bridges at Kingston and St. Andrews have been either damaged or washed away.

Communication with Britain has been suspended.—Reuter.

TO BOLSTER UP WHEAT FUTURES?

(Special Cable.)

KANSAS CITY, August 17.

The "Star" reports that grain interests in Kansas and Chicago have discussed proposals to form a gigantic 50 to 75 million dollar pool to bolster up wheat futures markets.

53 RED SHIRTS ARRESTED

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 17.

Fifty-three Red Shirts have been arrested in various parts of Peshawar District during the past week.—A.P.

WALK-OUT IN BURMA COUNCIL

Party Leaders Protest Against Memorandum

HOARE SCHEME

Three Amendments Tabled By Anti-Separationists Ruled Out

RANGOON, Aug. 17.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day two anti-separationist parties led by Dr. Ba Maw and U Chit Hlaing, walked out when the Finance Member moved consideration of the Secretary of State's Burma Memorandum outlining a scheme of reforms for Burma if separated from India.

Before withdrawing from the Chamber, Dr. Ba Ma and U Chit Hlaing made a statement declaring that no useful purpose would be served by participating in the discussion as they adhered to their anti-separation policy.

RULED OUT.

Earlier in the proceedings, the President ruled out three amendments tabled by anti-separationists rejecting the Secretary of State's scheme.

The President pointed out that there was no proposal for acceptance or rejection of the scheme. —A.P.

RECONNAISSANCE 'PLANES FIRED AT

Peshawar Brigade Column Retaliates By Dropping Bombs

SIMLA, August 17.

The Peshawar Brigade column encountered yesterday about 200 of the enemy on the hills north of Katsai.

The enemy who brought light machine gun into action provided a good target for the artillery. Reconnaissance aeroplanes, which were fired at repeatedly, retaliated by dropping a number of bombs with apparently good effect.

When the column withdrew in the afternoon the enemy did not follow up but during the night, sniping took place at both camps at Ghalanai and Dand.

No casualties have been reported so far and there is no estimate of casualties inflicted on the enemy.—A.P.

Rev. C F Andrews (centre) who arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Thursday has left for Poona to interview Gandhiji in Yerovda jail in connection with anti-untouchability work.

ANDREWS GETS PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW MAHATMA

Declares Heart Of England Is Sound And She Will Do Right Thing By India In Long Run, If Right Appeal Is Made

Mr. C. F. Andrews, arrived in Bombay from England by the mail boat s.s. "Cathay" on Thursday afternoon.

A reply to his request to the Government of Bombay for permission to see Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda jail was received by him on board the steamer.

The communication which emanated from Mr. Maxwell, Home Department, of the Government of Bombay, stated that an interview with Mahatma Gandhi would be allowed, if Mr. Andrews confined himself to the subject of untouchability.

To a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Andrews stated that even on the condition stipulated he would see Gandhiji in the Yeravda Jail.

After seeing Gandhiji, Rev. Andrews proposes to go to Simla to discuss matters relating to Indians in East and South Africa. After a short stay in India, he intends to return to England and thence to South Africa, where he remarked, his visit was overdue.

STRUGGLE NOT OVER.

In the course of an interview with our representative, Mr. Andrews declared that the heart of England was sound if the right appeal was made to it, and in the long run Great Britain will do the right thing by India. But there would be ups and downs and the struggle was by no means over yet.

Speaking of the position reached in Great Britain on the Indian question, he stated that a serious crisis was likely to occur when the report of the Joint Select Committee was published. The sittings of the Committee would end in November, and it was hardly likely that the report would be out before the end of the year.

He prophesied that the findings of the Committee would be bitterly attacked by the Indian Empire League, with Lord Rothermere, Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd as its chief protagonists. He thought that the defeat which Mr. Churchill suffered at the end of July was not a final one. It was really fought on a side-issue whether it was fair to condemn the White Paper while it was still under discussion, but the Conservative Party had not accepted the White Paper as it stood.

It was clear from the evidence

(Continued on page 8.)

Dawoodi Bohras & Muslim Wakf Act

Resolution For Exemption Lost In Bombay Council—Mover Not Granted Leave To Withdraw

POONA, Aug. 17.

A resolution seeking to exempt the Dawoodi Bohra Community of the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Muslim Wakf Act under discretion vested in the Local Government was lost in the Bombay Council without division.

A large number Bohras were present in the Visitors gallery.

In support of the resolution it was contended that Mullaji Saheb, the religious head of the Dawoodi Bohras, was administering the trusts judiciously and efficiently. The very fact that the Central Legislature provided an exemption clause was proof that it intended to exempt deserving cases from the operation of this act. Public opinion had also been shown to be against the inclusion of Dawoodis in the operations of this act.

OPPONENTS CONTENTION

It was pointed out by those who opposed the resolution that even H. H. the Aga Khan who was superior to the Mullaji Saheb had not objected to the resolution. The Wakf Act did not contemplate interference with the internal affairs of trusts. What was required was only that accounts should be rendered of the trusts. Almost all Muslim members except two opposed the resolution as also the majority of non-muslim speakers.

GOVT. NEUTRAL.

Government benches did not participate in the debate till the last moment when Diwan Bahadur Kambli, Minister of Education and Agriculture stated that the arguments advanced during the debate had not necessitated alteration of Government's policy on the question. On the other hand, it had shown that there was no necessity for exempting the Dawoodi Bohras

The mover asked for leave for withdrawing the resolution which was not granted and the resolution was put to vote and declared lost.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

"MAC" CANCELS HOLIDAY

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Position of Assyrians in Iraq is believed to be among the foreign matters brought before the Premier who interrupted his holiday at Loosiemouth and returned to Downing Street to-day. He received a number of official visitors including Mr. Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Sir Francis Humphrys, the British Ambassador in Iraq who has returned specially from holiday in Norway and is leaving for Bagdad by air immediately.

The Premier also saw Sir Horace Wilson, the Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government, who has been negotiating with representatives of the Soviet for new Anglo-Soviet commercial treaty.—Reuter.

TO CONTROL DOLLAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

It is rumoured that the administration is shortly establishing a large equalisation fund to control the dollar and the leading commodities and is consulting Sir Montagu Norman about it.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted town and district agents in unrepresented areas to sell our best high grown Darjeeling tea On liberal commission. For agency terms apply to the Manager, Ghyabari Tea Estate, P.O. Ghyabari (Darjeeling). (975).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—A Bachelor of Engineering to be trained as an Engineer in a Sugar Factory. Salary Rs. 75-15-150. Apply immediately with full particulars to the Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Post Box 28, Ahmedabad. (7126).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All varieties Mango, Lichi Grafts. 4 years old, fruitable next year, Rs. 25 dozen. Expenses Extra. Advance essential. Catalogue free. Botanical Garden, Darbhanga. (Bihar). (1084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Motussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,

Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September 1933

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State

7062

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd.

LOST ALLOTTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTTMENT LETTER No. 7016 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 493901 to 493905 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mrs. Mary Magee, Deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allottment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

15th August, 1933.

1092

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th instant (GANESH CHATURTHI) and FRIDAY, the 25th instant (SAMVATSARI), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August, 1933.

7120

Legal Notices

Sheriff's Proclamation

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3897 of 1924

GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MONGHIBAI, widow of Vassanji Laxmidas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

Whereas by a Notice under Order 21, Rule 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, dated the 23rd day of April, 1932, the interest of the Defendant in the sum of Rs. 35,000 lying in the hands of the Accountant General, Bombay, under the consent decree dated the 9th April, 1926, made in Suit No. 2976 of 1933, was attached,

And whereas by the Judge's Order, dated the 14th day of July, 1933, the Sheriff was directed to sell by Public Auction the said interest of the Defendant in the said sum,

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will sell by Public Auction in the High Court premises on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1933, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), the aforesaid interest for the satisfaction of the decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

The Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the Sale and in the event of his becoming the Purchaser to set off the purchase price against the amount due to him under the said Decree.

For further information application should be made at the Sheriff's Office or at the Office of Messrs. Kanga & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1933.

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

7125

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING - DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No 24241.
Tel: "VANUSEC."

LAST DAY

MOST HILARIOUS COMEDY

NIGHT

Of The

GARTER

Enacted by a Brilliant cast:

SYDNEY HOWARD
ELSIE RANDOLPH
WINIFRED SHOTTER

Time 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao

DO MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT

THE CARLTON

every week—if you want to get the best cinema value of your money!

NEXT SATURDAY

with pardonable pride the management will present

FIRST OF THE GRAND PARADE of

FIRST RELEASE
FOX PICTURES

"PLEASURE CRUISE"

FOX COMEDY GIANT with

ROLAND YOUNG
GENEVIEVE TOBIN

Plans open at the Theatre and Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

Unserviceable stores such as galvanized shafts, tubs, rubber, zinc and aluminium scrap, rubber hose belting canvas, batteries, kerosene tins, drums, iron pipes, motor car and its accessories, trolley wheels, machines, engineering stores, primus stoves, hospital accessories, typewriters, clocks furniture etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	24 Auk.
*Ginyo Maru	9.000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Helan Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "NIPPON."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bamora; Bicknell; Busrah.
Cathay; Smith; London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Cathay; Smith; Sydney.
Varela; Mooltan; Busrah.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

C/Christania; Spencer; London.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Steamer Kohinoor for Calcutta.
Steamer Soudan for Kobe.
Steamer Mooltan for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Cathay:—The P. & O. S N Coy's English mail steamer "Cathay", arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, with the outward mails of the 14th inst. a general cargo and 72 passengers and hence she sailed for Sydney, etc with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers, the same day.

S.S. Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Bamora," arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Christania:—The K N Coy's steamer "City of Christania," will sail to-day for London with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Varela," sailed yesterday for Busrah, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

[illegible]

Bombay, Aug. 17.

1 Tarantia 3098; Liverpool; 18-8. Graham Trading Co.
3 Delhi 2606, Karachi 17|8, L Edwards.
4 City of Bristol, 4345 Karachi, 18/8, K Nixon & Co.
6 London Maru 4414 Kobe 18/8; O S Kaisha.
7 India 4077, Karachi, 17|8 L Triestino.
12 Durenda, 4450, Middlesbrough, 26|8 M M & Co.
14 City of Rangoon 4272, Port Said 19|8 K Nixon & Co.
15 Kepwick Hall, 2,810, Antwerp 21/8. Grahams Tdg. Co.
16 Temple Lane 2562, Port Said 19|8, Strauss & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Garbeta 3204 Calcutta 19/8 M M and Co.
3 Bamora; 1870; P.-Gulf; 23-8; M. Molo.
4 Varela 1926. Busrah, 17|8 M M & Co.
5 Sophie Marie; 560 M'Coast; 21-8; Merchant S N Co.
7 Penrose 2630, Port Said, 20|8 Strauss & Co.
8 Crown of Galicia; 2663 Port Said 18|8, Louis Dreyfus & Co.
10|11 Alipore 3241, N F N F, M M & Co. (P & O).
12|13 Chyebassa 4022, N F N F M M and Co
16 Laxmi 120, NF NF National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Kohinoor 3240 NF. NF, T Morrison & Co.
D E Jehangir 2157, Red Sea Ports, 22|8 T Morrison & Co.
F Gambada; 3252; Calcutta. 19-8; M M & Co
H Lalita, 283 M'Coast 19|8 Malabar Steamship Co.
M Vita 1955, N F N F M M & Co.
N Tacoma; 4233; NF, NF. Socony Vacuum Corpn.
P Jalavsera; 3089; Rangoon; NF, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co
FROM PLYMOUTH
Warfield 3|9, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 23|8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 28/8 K N Co.
Clan Macbryne 20|8, J F Co.
Clan Sinclair 619; J F Co.
CIYokohama; 519; K N Co.
Clan Kenneth; 2319; J F Co.
Castalia; 2719; G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Baronfels 2018; Edwards Ltd.
Gaasterkerk 26|7, Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels; 919; Edwards Ltd.
Tranenfels; 1419; L Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels 2619; Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Col de Lana 23|8 L T Co.
Conte Verde 24|8, L T Co.
FROM GENOA.
Arabia 23|8 M Italiana.
Tulissee 19|8, T M Co.
Victoria; 419; M Italiana.
Kota Agoong; 919; T M Co.
Kota Baroe; 3019; T M Co
FROM NEW YORK
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/o Bath 20/8 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Birmingham 14|9, F F Campbell & Co.
Lionianbank 26/8: F F Campbell & Co.
C/Talbart; 619; L Edwards Ltd.
President Vanburan; 719; F F Campbell & Co.
President Garfield; 2119; F F Campbell & Co.
Kota Radja; 2118; Volkart Bros;
Silvermaple; 1719; Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Tokiwa Maru 18/8 N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 24-8 N Y Kaisha
Atlas Maru 23|8 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 25|8, P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru; 819; O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru; 2419; O S Kaisha.
FROM SHANGHAI.
Tergestea 26|8, L T Co.
Conte Rosso 23|8,, L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE
Mooltan 18-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 12|8 M M & Co.
Kenya 26/8, M M & Co.
Talrea 9/9. M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL
Ranpura, 12|8 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 19|8, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 26|8, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Bristol 18|8 K N Co.
Tarantia NF; G T C
City of Rangoon 18|8 K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Temple Lane, N F Strauss Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Crown Galicia 16|8, L Dreyfuss and Co.
Baron Kinnaird 12|8, L Dreyfus & Co.
Penrose, N F Strauss & Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM
Kepurckhall 16|8, G T Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora 23/8 M M & Co.
Vasna 24|8 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor; NF. T M Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, N F S S N Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore, N F P & O S N Co.
London Maru 18|8 O S Kaisha.
Soudan NF, P & O S N Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Delhi 16-8-33.
S.S Durenda 16-8-33.
S.S. Lalita 16/8/33.
S.S. Kalavati; 16-8-33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S.S. Mooltan for London:—1 pkg. woollen carpets Cox & Kings Ltd.

S.S Durenda for London:—5 cks. animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 5 bales animal skins, I F Levy.

For Dunkirk:—345 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas Co.

City of Bristol for Liverpool:—2666 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp—141 bales hemp, D Anandji; 3594 bags linseed L Dreyfus & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1211 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, A Padar & Co.

City of Rangoon for Liverpool:—1280 bags groundnut oil cakes. H V. Oomerbhoy.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.

S.S. Kepwick-Hall for Antwerp:—2000 pkts. groundnut oil cakes. A R Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags linseed cakes, Strauss & Co.; 7787 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly. M. Mafatlal & Co; 55 bales cotton raw; N Nagshi & Co.

For Rotterdom:—1016 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Ghent:—119 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw. B Mavji & Co.

S.S. London Maru for Dairen:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S.S. Soudan for Hongkong:—15 bags sandal-wood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Kobe:—67 bags sandal-wood S Nowroji & Co.

For Shanghai:—1700 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 17.

S.S. London Maru; Agents: O S Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—120 bales straw boards, 155 dms. chemicals, 38 cases orange juice, 65 cases toys.

From Tokyo:—130 cases cotton yarn, 34 cases clocks, 25 cases toys, 34 drums chemicals, 1247 cases wire, 102 cases beer.

From Nagoya:—260 cases cotton shirting, 1750 cases porcelainware. 78 cases clocks.

From Osaka:—1359 cases wire, 989 cases wire-nails, 350 bundles brassware, 75 bundles galvanised sheets, 30 cases rayon yarn, 50 cases glue, 560 cases glassware, 40 cases woollen piecegoods, 40 coses strarine wax. 1150 cases red lead, 190 cases cotton piecegoods, 100 cases cotton yarn, 170 cases cotton shirting, 100 cases cotton sheeting, 112 drums dyestuff, 58 drums coaltar, 240 drums chemicals.

From Kobe:—60 cases straw boards, 90 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 100 cases camphor, 360 cases cotton piecegoods, 50 cases ginger, 110 cases cotton art silk mixed shirting, 50 cases soap, 40 cases silk goods, 367 packages tea.

From Moji:—125 casks cement, 401 cases window glass, 300 cases soap, 125 bundles paper.

From Hongkong:—39 cases Chinaware, 50 cases antimony, 75 cases cassia, 65 cases fire-crackers.

From Singapore:—14 cases quinine, 105 cases pineapples, 4442 bags sago flour, 226 bags betelnuts 20 bags gum capal, 44 bags gum benzamin, 40 bundles rattans.

From Colombo:—4355 bags copra.

S.S. Delhi; Agents: L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg:—51 dms. wood tar, 1060 cases paper, 310 cases wood pulp, 59 cases hinges, 257 cases nails, 469 bundles ceiling boards, 868 bundles boards, 53 barrels wood pulp residue. 195 drums chemicals.

From Oslo:—2036 cases paper, 2209 cases nails, 60 drums turpentine, 252 drums chemicals.

From Rotterdam:—113 cases paper, 97 cases bolts and nuts, 1000 bags starch, 564 cases sugar machinery.

From Hamburg:—150 cases nails 343 cases wire netting, 320 cases tiles, 230 bags clay. 36 drums chemicals, 220 cases paper, 50 cases slates, 350 bundles Y M sheets, 904 pieces aspen wood.

From Antwerp:—100 cases tiles 50 cases chicory, 156 cases bolts & nuts, 228 cases bulbs, 1851 bundles steel hoops, 208 bundles steel flats 355 bundles steel rods, 302 bundles steel bars, 3537 pieces marble refuse. 30 drums colour.

CAMBRIDGE EDUCATION

Training Imparted Now Is Waste Of Money, Says Mr. A. A. Fyzee

An interesting and informative lecture on "Cambridge Education" was delivered by Mr. A. A. Fyzee, Principal, Bombay Law College at the Muslim Students' Union meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening.

That the present Cambridge education was far different from that of the pre-war days when the University used to be invaded by the wealthy and Princely class of people who far from gaining any intellectual and social training now imparted there were merely wasting their money formed the theme of the "talk".

Mr. Fyzee explained the rules and convention of the University its discipline, socialistic and literal training, and how sports and games were organised, now and again relating some of his own pleasant experiences there. In the matter of studies, he said, there was no compulsion of any sort in attending the lectures which, of course, had invariably to be paid for.

GIRL STUDENTS.

Referring to girl students the lecturer said that it was not in keeping with the fair sex to aspire for degrees. "While the best of men would strive for highest degrees, best of womenfold," he said "would seek not to enter the 'Varsity." Despite the ideal education imparted by the Cambridge University, it has not been without some eccentric character like Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and others.

A Rugby message of Wednesday's date says: "The Prime Minister left Lossiemouth this afternoon and is due to arrive in London early to-morrow morning by rail. He will consult departmental heads and deal with certain state matters before leaving for Scotland to resume his holiday at the end of the week."—B. O. W.

REWARD OF RS. 500.

MAHATMA PRADATTA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P.O. Katrisaral (Gaya).

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vad 13, 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar, 23, 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 16, 1302
Sunrise—6-20m.
Sunset—7-5m.
Hightide—10-58, 22-26
Lowtide—3-48, 17-05

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 21st August, 11h. 18m. a.m. First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m.

SATURDAY, August 19.

S.S. Mooltan with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, August 21

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will keep their Hundi and other Sharafi business closed on Monday, the 21st August 1933 on account of "Solar Eclipse."

HINDU MAHA SABHA

The adjourned general meeting of the Girgaum Hindu Maha Sabha will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to elect a new Managing Committee for the year and to make certain alterations in the rules and constitution of the Sabha.

MONDAY'S WATER SUPPLY

The Ag. Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality writes:—

"It is proposed to give water supply at full pressure on Monday (the 21st instant) between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to the whole city on account of the Solar Eclipse.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA: Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Special show Sunday morning at 10 a.m. "To-night Is Ours" with Fredric March and Claudette Colbert.

CAPITOL: "Fast Workers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "Night World". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Night of the Garter". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE: "Arabian Nights". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY: "Perfect Understanding" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EDWARD: "Let's Be Gay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates.

12 noon Selection of Indian Music.

12-30 p.m. Selection of European music.

1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates

6 p.m. European programme.

Relay of music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management)

6-30 p.m. News available

Indian programme

Sponsored by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd.

7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market prices.

8 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.

Indian programme.

8-45 p.m. News in Hindi.

New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current rates.

European programme

9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulltin.

9-16 p.m. Talk "Motoring Topics" by A. H. C. Sykes.

9-20 p.m. Film Chat by The Picturegoer

Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (by kind permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels Co Ltd.).

11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast

7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.

7-30 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.

8-15 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra.

8-45 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.

9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra

10-15 p.m. Chopin Recital

10-45 News Bulletin.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

An annual gathering to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the death of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, will deliver a discourse on "K. R. Cama and his disciples."

GAUD UNION SPORTS CLUB

The fourth anniversary of this Club was celebrated at Hirabaug, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Krishnarao S. Parulekar, Advocate, in the absence of Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

The proceedings began with a song by Master Kashinath and a welcome speech by Dr. Samant, President of the Club. After the report was read by Mr. B. S. Ajgaonkar, Joint Secretary, speeches regarding the institution and the game were made.

LATE MR. K. B. MURZBAN.

Under the auspices of the Head Masters' Rotary Club, Bombay, a meeting of the Head Masters of A. V Schools in Bombay and its Suburbs was held at Babu Pannalal Jain High School, Pydhownie, on the 12th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Merchant when a resolution was passed recording its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and sad death of Principal K. B. Murzban in whom Bombay had lost a veteran scholar and an educationlist of very long standing.

VERY SOON

BOMBAY CAN ENJOY
A NEW EXPERIENCE
in
PERFECT PICTURE PRESENTATION
AT

THE REGAL

A PLAYHOUSE BUILT SPECIALLY FOR DISCRIMINATING THEATRE GOERS! IN BEAUTY, IN COMFORT, IN MECHANICAL PERFECTION——

IT HAS NO EQUAL !

COMEDY THAT MAKES YOU GAY

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P M.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
HOT, SPICY COMEDY

FAST WORKERS

STARRING:
MAE CLARKE
JOHN GILBERT
Also Showing
AN ALL-COLOUR MUSICAL REVUE.

— TO-MORROW —
AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE PICTURE THAT PLEASED H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES.
—AND REPRESENTATIVES OF—
THE HOUSE OF LORDS & COMMONS.

"GABRIEL OVER THE WHITE HOUSE"

THE M.-G.-M. TALKIE THAT IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER MOTION PICTURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN.

Played to Packed Houses.

DESPITE THE HEAT-WAVE IN

LONDON

BOOK NOW & AVOID THE RUSH!

I. D. M. EX-EMPLOYEES GET 9,000

Judge Passes Consent Decree For Sum With Liberty To Recover Balance From Liquidator

A consent-decree for Rs. 9,000 was passed by Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court in the suit filed by Mr. K. Ram Rao, formerly News Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail".

The suit was against the Bank of India and the "Indian Daily Mail", Ltd., (in liquidation) to claim Rs. 27,000, being the plaintiff's and other employees' salaries for two months prior to August 3, 1931, when the paper ceased publication on the Bank taking possession of the assets of the Co.

FLOATING CHARGE.

The Banks action was in pursuance to certain provisions in a document passed by Mr. J. B. Petit, Managing Director of the Company, in favour of the Bank, giving the Bank a floating charge on the assets of the Company in respect of a loan of Rs. one lakh.

According to the plaintiff, the Bank realised Rs. 40,000 by selling some parts of the assets. He further stated that the employees had not been paid since January 1931, and they were entitled to two months' salaries under the Indian Companies' Act.

The Bank denied the plaintiff's claim, and stated that they realised only Rs. 29,000 from the assets. Further, the employees had received Rs. 15,000 through the trustees of certain debenture holders. The Bank also denied the plaintiff's statement that the liquidator had not enough money to meet the plaintiff's claims.

CONSENT ORDER

In the suit, a consent order was passed by the Judge whereby the Bank agreed to pay Rs. 9,000 towards the claim of the employees who were given the liberty to recover the balance from the liquidator.

The plaintiff was appointed a receiver for Rs. 9,000 agreed to be paid by the Bank, which he was directed to divide among the employees after deducting legal and other costs.

Mr. M. L. Manekshaw with Mr. R. J. Kolah appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. M. C. Setalvad represented the Bank of India.

LADY PICKETS ARRESTED

For Parading And Distributing Handbills In Mulji Jetha Market

Four ladies wearing orange coloured sarees entered the Mulji Jetha Market on Thursday evening followed by a large crowd shouting Congress slogans.

They passed through the market distributing hand-bills, and when they came out of the market, through the gate leading to the Sheik Memon Street, they were placed under arrest by Sub-Inspector Bansilal and taken to the Princess Street Police station.

They will be placed before a Magistrate on Friday.

PISTOL WITHOUT LICENSE

Police Arrest Muslim Under Arms Act And Bail Him Out

Extension of bail was granted on Thursday in a case dealing with section 19 of the Arms Act, by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate Dadar.

It is stated in the bail application that the police, armed with a search warrant from the Commissioner, raided the house of the accused Gafurkhan Hasankhan on the 6th instant. As a result of the search they recovered from his room a pistol for which the accused did not possess any licence. He was therefore immediately placed under arrest and placed before the Magistrate the same day and bailed out.

In order to enable the police, to complete their inquiries, the Magistrate allowed Gafurkhan to remain on bail until the 31st instant.

UNWILING CEREMONY OF DR. N. DESHMUKH MEMORIAL.

A large gathering of friends and admirers of the late Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh was held at Matunga last Sunday evening, for witnessing the opening ceremony of a new specious Hall built in memory of the deceased by the Dakshini Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society, Ld.

The opening ceremony was performed by Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, the Chief of Ichalkaranji.

In welcoming the guests, Mr. B. M. Pandit, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee, dwelt at length on the exceptional intelligence and the benevolent nature of the late Doctor through whose strenuous extertions, coupled with those of his co-worker and friend, the above Society came into being about 12 years ago, and which has built three chawls for providing cheap house accommodation to middle class families of the community.

The following donations were announced for the Memorial at the meeting:—The Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji Rs. 300/-; Rao Bahadur Apasaheb Deshmukh (Brother of Dr. Deshmukh) Rs. 100/- Sons of Dr. Deshmukh Rs. 101/- Mr. D. K. Ghanekar Rs. 50/-

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

Inoculator Claims Arrears Of Pay And Interest On It

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 16.

Before Mr. R. V. Bodas, First-Class Sub-Judge of Thana, an interesting case involving technicality of law is being heard in which the Secretary of State for India-in-Council and Major A. Y. Dabholkar, I. M. S., have been sued by Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, claiming Rs. 101, being the arrears of pay for 15 days and interest.

The plaintiff alleges that he was appointed by Major Dabholkar, Assistant Director of Public Health, Nasik, as an inoculator for the Mahad taluka during the cholera epidemic last year.

The District Local Board, Thana, was to pay his salary. After the epidemic had subsided the president of the Board served a notice on Dr. Kulkarni, asking him to hand over the charge to the President of the Mahad Taluka Local Board. Dr. Kulkarni did not hand over the charge, alleging that as he was appointed by the Assistant Director of Public Health, the latter only can dispense with his services.

Accordingly he sent a telegram to Major Dabholkar and it was after about 15 days that he received a reply, asking him to obey the order. He then handed over charge and brought this action to recover his arrears of pay for 15 days.

Mr. G. B. Datar, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. M. Chitnis for the defendants.

"ROBBERY & ASSAULT"

Four Accused Arrested And Bailed Out

On a chafge of robbery and assault Ganpat Babaji and four others were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday, and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 each with one surety in default to be remanded into custody till August 22.

The four accused are alleged to have entered the residence of a man staying in Mirandah Building, Lal Baug, on the night of August 13, and assaulted the complainant. They smashed the cups and saucers, robbed Rs. 130 from a coat and decamped. The complainant received a scalp-deep wound on his head from which he was profusely bleeding. A complaint was lodged at the Bhoiwada Police station and as a result of the inquiries, the accused were arrestd and charged as above.

Mr Vedak on behalf of the accused urged that this case was the offshoot of another pending against the accused. A faction fight has been given the colour of assault with robbery. The latter, he submitted was an afterthought.

The Magistrate directed that the accused be released on bail.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will be visiting Hyderabad (Deccan) in the first week of December.—A.P.

NO DRESS RULE FOR ASSESSORS

High Court Quashes Kaira Magistrate's Order In Appeal

A judge had no jurisdiction to fine an assessor for appearing in court in a dress which might be considered improper.

This was the ruling given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court in the application filed by Shah Chhaganlal Narsidas of Nadiad who was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. D. V. Vyas, Sessions Judge of Kaira.

NO SARTORIAL RULES.

Their lordships, in quashing the order of fine, observed that there were no rules as to the dress an assessor should wear in court. It was not suggested that the dress in which the applicant appeared in court when serving as an assessor, namely, a long "peheran" (shirt), offended aaginst the rules of public decency. The reason given by the Sessions Judge was that no dress could be considered complete without a coat, and that a mere shirt was obviously an incomplete dress.

INDIVIDUAL TASTE.

It was a matter of individual taste, continued their lordships, what dress should be regarded proper. But the point that the court had to consider was whether the Sessions Judge had jurisdiction to impose a fine for what he considered an improper dress. The applicant had explained that the dress in which he had appeared was his best dress in which he had often appeared on ceremonial occasions.

The Government Pleader had suggested that the applicant's conduct might be covered by the section in the Penal Code relating to the offence of intentionally insulting a court. On this point, their lordships thought that even if the applicant's dress might be niggardly, his intention was more likely to be comfortable than to insult the court.

Holding that the Sessions Judge had no jurisdiction, their lordships quashed the order of fine.

382 DEATHS IN CITY IN A WEEK

The following is the Bombay health report for the week ending 12th instant:—

The total mortality 434 was 2 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 19.4 on the census population of 1931. The mortality for the 32nd week of 1932 was 382 and death rate 17.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-1932 was 510 and death rate 21.3.

Out of the total deaths, 137 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, small-pox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death and Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 9.

The number of live births registered during the week was 536 as against 565 for the 32nd week of 1932 and 483 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-1932).

VICEROY LEAVES FOR SIMLA

SIMLA, August 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy is leaving Delhi this evening and arrives here tomorrow morning.

Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon is not accompanying the Viceroy, but proceeds to Calcutta by train returning to Simla on Monday next.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

objection to consultation with the police before action is taken but I do not wish the police to be associated in any way with such seizure as when the police seize goods, they have to observe certain formalities which I understand the Encroachment Department do not observe.

SAVE POOR HAWKERS.

Dr. J N Choksey and Mr. E R Hirjibehdin moved identical amendments, viz., that the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of not seizing the goods of the hawkers and no extra police be employed.

Dr. Choksey appealed to the house not to be hard on the poor hawkers while Mr. Hirjibehdin giving his experience as an honmagistrate once, said the hon. magistrates imposed unfair, inquitious and ridiculous punishments on hawkers, while one magistrate fined four annas to a hawker, another magistrate, he said, would impose a fine of Rs. 10 for the same offence.

The debate on the question was not over when the house adjourned. The next meeting of the corporation will meet on 28th instant.

City Fathers Resent Coroner's Remarks

Unjustified, Misconceived And Unwarranted, Says Municipal Commissioner And Explains Law On Subject

The City Coroner was virtually censored in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, for his alleged unwarranted remarks on the system of the Bombay Municipality in issuing passes for the burial of dead bodies through municipal "Ramoshis." Many councillors resented the remarks of the Coroner and expressed a hope that he would confine himself to the four corners of the Coroner's Act before he passed any remarks against the Bombay Municipality.

The question arose over certain adverse remarks passed by the Coroner on the present municipal procedure for the registration of deaths, etc., during the inquest on the death of a Khoja girl, Jainabai, in which he (Coroner) expressed a hope that the Municipality would look into this matter and adopt strict measures so that cases of this kind may not happen again.

REPLY TO CORONER

The Municipal Commissioner addressed the following reply to the Coroner dated 2nd August, 1933.

I have the honour to say that the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 25th July 1933 publishes a report of you, summing-up to the jury in the recent inquest on the death of a Khoja girl, Jainabai, wherein you are reported to have stated 'inter alia' that the procedure adopted by the Municipal authorities relative to the burial of the girl was 'scandalous,' and that 'loose practices of this nature are calculated to lead to the suppression of murders.' You are also reported to have expressed the hope that the Municipality would 'look into this matter and adopt strict measures so that cases of this kind may not happen again.'

I would venture to point out to you that the above remarks, if correctly reported, are based upon a complete misconception of the duties and powers of the Municipal authorities with regard to the registration of deaths and the disposal of dead bodies. I find that in a similar case which occurred in 1925, your jury expressed disapproval of the 'system under which irresponsible Municipal Ramoshis are authorised to issue passes for the disposal of dead bodies'; and these remarks were brought by you to the notice of the then Municipal Commissioner under your memo. No. 140 of 9th June 1925. In reply the Commissioner by his letter No. R/461, dated 29th July, 1925 forwarded for your information a copy of a note prepared by the Executive Health Officer giving a full and lucid exposition of the provisons of the law on the subject and of the existing organisation for the registration of deaths in Bombay. As your remarks in the present case show that the information previously supplied to you has been lost sight of, I should like to briefly state for your information the provisions of the law on the subject.

UNJUSTIFIED.

It will be seen that the disposal of a corpse cannot at all be prevented by the Municipality; that no 'pass' is required for purposes of burial, etc., and the so-called pass is only a memo. intended to assist funeral parties in giving correct addresses of deceased persons, and to facilitate immediate sanitary measures being taken in the case of death from infectious disease; and that a doctor's certificate is only required to be furnished for statistical purposes and that too in a limited number of cases. The certificate moreover is not required to be furnished prior to the burial or cremation. You will therefore see that there has been no departure from the prescribed procedure in this case, and that your remarks about Municipality, loose practices, etc., are not justified.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded and the Secretary be requested to send copies to the press. Mr. S. C. Cambata seconded the proposition.

Dr. J N Choksy thought that the present municipal system was defective and the Coroner was right in drawing attention of the municipality.

REMARKS RESENTED.

Mr. J B Boman Behram expressed a hope that the Coroner in future would not pass such remarks against the Bombay Municipality which was doing its duty under the Municipal Act.

Prof. V. G. Rao also opined that the Coroner was not right in passing strictures against the municipality.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

HAWKER PROBLEM.

Mr. J B Boman Behram then moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of dealing with hawkers in the city and the abolition of the Encroachment Removal Department be approved and adopted.

(a) That an attempt should be made to localize as many hawkers as possible in particular areas and these areas should be selected by the Commissioner in consultation with the Commissioner of Police;

(b) that control over hawkers within these areas should vest primarily with the Municipality, assistance of the Police being invoked only when necessary;

(c) that outside these reserved areas the only hawkers to be licensed should be those carrying vegetable and other food-stuffs from door to door or articles like gram, sweetmeats, etc., for the consumption of the poor and the working classes;

(d) that control of these and other hawkers outside the reserved areas should be handed over to the Police and lastly

(e) that arrangements should be made for clearing unlicensed hawkers from areas like Bhuleshwar and Null Bazar by employing at the expense of the Municipality a special force of the Police who would be stationed in these areas and would be charged solely with the duty of keeping them clear of hawkers.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Commissioner of Police stated:—

The Municipal Encroachment staff being thus largely relieved of the task of dealing with hawkers outside the reserved areas, their activities will be mainly directed to the removal of encroachments made by persons other than hawkers, e.g. shopkeepers who make semi-permanent encroachments on footpaths by placing furniture or by keeping merchandise thereon for unduly long periods.

The above proposals do not claim to be a final solution of the hawker problem in the City. But they constitute one more attempt to deal with this difficult problem by avoiding the public criticism and friction which arise from the existing procedure of seizure of goods. At the same time they prescribe a well defined sphere of work for the Municipal staff and the Police respectively, which it is hoped would avoid the evils of the present confusion arising out of dual jurisdiction. I shall therefore be glad if you consider them and let me know whether you would be prepared to cooperate in giving them a trial.

POLICE HELP.

The Commissioner of Police in reply stated: As far as I am concerned seeing that my policy is to clear all hawkers off the streets, I have no objection at all to Municipal servants seizing the goods of unlicensed hawkers. This is certainly a greater deterrent than prosecution. I have no

(Continued in Col. 5)

PATHE CINEMA

THREE SHOWS EVERYDAY, 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

SUNDAY MORNING 10 A.M.

PARAMOUNT'S SUPERB ROMANCE

TO-NIGHT IS OURS

SCREEN ADAPTATION OF
NOEL COWARD'S "THE QUEEN WAS IN THE PARLOUR"

WITH THE STARS OF "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"

FREDRIC MARCH--CLAUDETTE COLBERT

BRILLIANCE IN ITS CAST.....PASSION IN ITS STORY!

ONLY IT'S SUPERB CAST COULD GIVE IT SUCH FLAMING REALITY

Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

OOTMAN IMPRESSES ON THE TRACK

Bonne Tete And Shaiban Please

(By Our Resident Correspondent).

POONA, August 17.

The weather in Poona at present is pleasant, and the track in perfect order. Gallops noted during the week were as follows:

TEL ASUR (Munro) was sent out with ETHICS (Brace) over 4 furlongs on the tan. Both moved well and are being prepared for the big meetings.

KUMBAK (Howell) had PRIVATE SEAL (Peck) for company in a 6 furlongs burst on the tan. The former showed great dash and is fit and well.

LA FONTAINE (Burn) galloped 6 furlongs. Is coming on slowly.

OOTMAN (Walker) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan in great style Follow him.

WESTERNER (Riding Boy) and MASKED JESTER (Dall Acqua) were not extended in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former looks fit and should run well on Saturday.

COSTAKI PASHA (Burn) assisted NIJINSKI (Walker) in a trial over 6 furlongs on the tan. The latter is in fine fettle at the moment.

STAR OF ITALY (C. Hoyt) accompanied GAY DAY (M. Hoyt) in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan. The former strode out freely and is at his best.

CHIVALRESQUE (Marrable) and ALMEIDA (Whiteside) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan. They are in forward condition

ARTHUR (Harding) showed that all is well with him when he covered 5 furlongs on the tan in pleasing style.

LOCHMORE (Howell) and GALLOPING MAJOR (Malone) were sent a mile. The former, who has benefitted by last week's race. will be heard of shortly.

EASTERN ESSEX (Riding Boy) prevailed over TERNLET (Blyth) in a mile gallop on the tan. Watch the former

JOHNNY GREEN (Forsyth) and a stablemate covered a mile at top speed. The former gave satisfaction.

LIS (Whiteside) was much superior to MISS MOUNT (Fletcher) over a mile on the tan.

FINE KNIGHT (Harding) finished in front of SKY SIGN (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs on the tan. The first-named should soon win a race

GIFT HORSE (Obaid) and D'ARTAGNAN (Riding Boy) travelled 7 furlongs on the tan. The former is improving at a fast rate.

RAGHUBEER (Whiteside) had PUFFIN (Fletcher) beaten over 6 furlongs on the tan.

BROADWAY JOE (Obaid) moved smartly over 6 furlongs. A fit horse that may bring broad smiles to those who follow him.

BISMARCK (Walker) showed to advantage against HEY DAY (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the tan. The former should be one of Robinson's early winners.

ORATORIO (Alford) was ahead of FROST (Riding Boy) when sent a mile. The former gallops well, but is unreliable.

CONCILLIATOR (Dall Acqua) and TAN (Maurice) covered 9 furlongs on the tan. Fair.

PUNJAB (Munro) and HAMIYAH (Brace) were tried out over a mile. This pair are in excellent condition, and will be troubling the Judge before many days have passed.

AKTOOM (Whiteside) and a stablemate went 6 furlongs. The former has so far not reproduced his track-work in his races.

MUTASHAR (Bowley) had the assistance of NARAYEN (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop on the tan. The former must make amends shortly.

BONNE TETE (Howell) and BURNLEY (Peck) were exercised over 7 furlongs on the tan. The former is fit, and may be one of Malone's surprise packets.

LON (Whiteside) was superior to HOWTH (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. Mahomedali will pick up a race with the former.

MYSTIC FRUIT (O'Neale) was in front of a stable companion in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former is fit and well.

SEA KING (Northmore) showed a glimpse of his old form when galloped a mile on the tan.

WOVEN (Brace) beat SUPERLATIVE (Black) by a narrow margin over 7 furlongs.

RUSHDI (Riding Boy) shaped better than TENNYSON (Riding Boy) over a mile on the tan.

NOBILITY (Khalil) was in front of KHAYUM (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs.

AMIJ (Riding Boy) covered a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

THE KNAVE (Marrable) showed up well over 6 furlongs on the tan. Make a note of him.

NAZAM BAHADUR (Riding Boy) worked well over a mile. He is ready.

GUNBOAT JACK (Dillon) gave satisfaction in a 6 furlongs gallop. Fit.

GRAND DUKE (Dall Acqua) pleased when tried with JASSIR (Maurice) over a mile on the tan.

AL HAMIL (Obaid) worked well over a mile.

VERSHAN (Brace) strode out resolutely when sent a mile.

CHANTICLEER (Evans) and CHANSON (McCarthy) went a mile at top speed. A fit pair.

DRY SAND (Obaid) was tried out over a mile, giving satisfaction.

CHEER UP (Riding Boy) was fair when doing a mile.

SHAIBAN (Dillon) and LAMINGTON (Riding Boy) travelled a mile. Ignore their last run.

HIS MAJESTY (Hill) and POMAGNE (Whiteside) were exercised over 6 furlongs. The latter is in good condition.

Horses that have shown to advantage on the track, are:—

HARDINGE; ADIL BEG; CUSTODIAN; BREFFNEY KING; OVER and HAKIM PASHA.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Sixteen Left In Chief Event

The following are the acceptances for the Fourth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE SATARA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III, W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1932, once 7lbs, twice 12lbs, oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4lbs.

Zari 9|3; Grand Duke 8|10; Gannas 8|10; Delhi 8|10; Yafar 8|10; Rustom 8|10; Victor 8|7; Al Hakum 8|7; Taj Najiyah 8|7; Aktoom 8|6; Mutashar 8|6; Iranshah 7|13; Red Wings 7|13; Yawooz 7|13; Khayum 7|13; Mushkoor 6|5.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE SATARA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1932, once 7lbs, twice 12lbs, oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4lbs.

Kashaf 9|8; Narayen 9|8; Wajee 9|5; Hardinge 9|3; Wali'ahd 9|0; Come Along 8|10; Shooting 8|10; Naji Beg 8|10; Khazza 8|10; Nobility 8|10; Ba'khit Beg 8|7; Al Amira 8|7; Punjab 8|6; Yanoos 8|6; Nassaf 8|6; Vermeil 7|13.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE PATIALA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Old Scar 9|10; Cheery Boy 9|7; Fancy Free 7|10; Chanticleer 9|3; Johnnie Walker 8|12; Sanguine 6|12; Spring Song 8|5; Dry Sand 8|5; Cheer Up 8|5; Eagle Queen 7|8; Diadem 7|5; Honeysuckle 6|12; Naring 6|12; Marcodia 6|12.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE EGERTON HANDICAP—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Rosette 9|4; Mountgarret 9|3; Lothair 6|12; Harvard 9|0; Old Roy 7|0; Buckskin 8|11; Frost 8|11; Oratorio 8|9; Tan 8|8; Abelard 8|7, Kileager 8|5; Solomon's Seal 8|3; Kirkibost 8|2; Soso 7|13; Part Swan 7|12; Crinoline 7|5; Stein Song 6|12.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Poor Bairn 9|4; Skysign 9|3; Jelal Shah 9|0; Bonne Tete 8|12; Turlogh 8|12; His Majesty 8|11; Long Reign 8|9; Little Rock 8|6; Superlative 8|4; Ballintoy 8|2; Santon 7|13; Draughtsman 7|11; Over 7|7; Burnley 7|7; Fors Abbey 7|3; Lon 6|12; Queen's Pilot 6|2.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Complet 9|4; Broken Link 9|2; Fine Knight 9|1; Moti Koh 9|0; Woven 8|13; Insomnia 7|0; Roll Up 8|12; Gallophant 8|11; Broadway Joe 8|9; Howth 8|5; Raghubeer 7|13; Lignan 8|2; Mahalakshmi 8|2; Mystic Fruit 8|1; Glenlinnhe 8|0; Pomagne 7|9; Puffin 7|5; Madge Mee 7|0.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE SANDHURST PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Star of Italy 9|7; Gay Day 7|11; Kum Bak 9|7; Pollux 9|6; Costaki Pasha 9|0; Ootman 8|11; La Fontaine 8|7; Spanish Wish 8|7; Ethics 8|4; Private Seal 8|1; Spinners Cottage 7|11; Westerner 7|4; Celebrator 7|10; Almeida 7|7; Cospatrick 6|12, Mulligatawny 6|12.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Terniet 9|3; Carnelian 9|2; Maybar 8|7; Chivalresque 8|13; Rooz 8|10; Palla 8|5; Aurangzebe 7|12; Raphael 8|7; Prince Khan 8|7; Arthur 7|0; Eastern Essex 8|6; Heremia 8|4; Greek Burn 8|3; Lis 8|3; The Stiff 8|0; Charmaine 8|0; Breffney King 7|11; Sauer Kraut 7|11; Galloping Major 7|10; Facino 7|9; Bucentaur 7|5; Johnny Green 7|0; Hero Worship 6|12.

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Vershan 9|7; Electricity 9|3; Saifuldowla 9|0; Tennyson 8|13; Funny Face 8|11; Blue Funnel 8|4; Al Hamil 8|9; Hakim Pasha 8|6; Amij 8|2; Rushdi 8|2; Sea King 8|0; Gunboat Jack 8|0; Young Avar 7|13; Watchmaker 7|13; Black Beauty 7|12; The Knave 7|12; Jassir 7|9; Lamington 7|7; Shaiban 7|4; Mushoor 7|4.

WHITE TROUBLES MIDDLESEX BATSMEN

Ames-Freeman Partnership Yields 101 Runs

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Kent made a disastrous start, losing the first 2 wickets for 13 runs, and the next 3 wickets for the addition of 38 runs Ames was at first uncomfortable, but later played a magnificent innings

At the tea interval Ames and Freeman had put on in partnership 101 in an hour.

It was the misfortune of Northants that Clark sprained his groin after taking the first two wickets.

Middlesex were troubled by White who in a hot sun found the wicket to his liking. Before the lunih recess he had taken 4 wickets conceding 17 runs in 12 overs, 3 of which were maidens. Middlesex made a shaky start being 4 wickets down for 44 and 6 for 67. Wellard proved deadly taking 2 wickets in 3 balls. Atkinson, the ninth man in, batted for 80 minutes, hitting three 6's and eleven 4's He reach his individual half century in five minutes over an hour.

KEETON'S CENTURY.

Keeton gave an admirable display, scoring 50 in 75 minutes. He executed several beautiful drives to cover and batted for 10 minutes under 2-1|2 hours. He hit a 6 off Macaulay lifting him to the pavilion and a dozen 4's. It was his third successive century and the fourth in five innings.

The O'Connor-Eastman partnership yielded 98 runs in 85 minutes. Eastman took 88 minutes to collect his individual fifty. Batting in all for 130 minutes, he hit eleven 4's. John Langridge played enterprising cricket. He scored at the rate of more than a run a minite, and his innings was not marred by a single chance. Hammond at the commencement showed considerable restraint.

Hammond took an hour and five minutes to hoist his individual fifty due to the good bowling and fielding. Hammond proved a great batsman hitting all round the wicket, his chief hits being one 6 and no less than twenty-four 4's.

At Dover Ames did a bit of fast scoring by driving, cutting and pulling, and while Freeman had 6 to his credit Ames had put on 49 runs. Ames' innings lasted 3-3|4 hours, and thirteen 4's were included in his score of 132.

Iddon made a slow start. He was missed at 19. In the later stage of his innings he hit brilliantly, and up to now he had hit three 6's and twenty-two boundaries. In partnership with Parkinson who hit eleven 4's Iddon added 172 runs in 115 minutes for the fourth wicket, and then Lister who is not out 80 he added 162 in an hour's time. Lister has so far hit once over and fourteen times to the ropes.

Langridge gave an exhibition of varied strokes while he batted for 5 hours and 40 minutes. His score of 205 not out to-day was the highest of his career. He reached the boundary nineteen times.

The match between the West Indies and Sir Lindsay Parkinson's XI was played at Blackpool.

WEEK-END CRICKET.

The following players will represent Greaves Cotton & Co.'s Cricket Club in a half-day cricket match against the Bank of Baroda, on Saturday, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the Esplanade Maidan.

J Blezard (Capt.); P H Bolland; D Vessaokar; N R Kapadia; S R Gangolli; B Fonsseca; A D Petty; H J Wilson; V G Navrange; P A Desouza; E Gonsalves.

Reserves: C Blanche; H A Tata; J D Desai.

MODY EXPLAINS HIS LANCASHIRE MISSION

Declares That Tri-partite Conference In India Is Correct Method Of Approach For Settlement Of Textile Issues

Mr. H. P. Mody who returned this afternoon from England has issued the following statement to the Associated Press regarding his work in England:—

"My presence in England for the work of the Reserve Bank Committee was utilised by some friends for bringing about contact between me and the leaders of the Lancashire cotton trade. I met a number of these in London, and, on the invitation of various organisations, paid later on a visit to Manchester. My object in carrying on these discussions was two-fold. I wanted, in the first instance, to try and remove the misunderstandings which had been created in recent years, and to make clear to Lancashire the position of the Indian Industrialist.

INDIAN INTERESTS FIRST

I started by making it perfectly plain that in any consideration of the problems which confronted the textile industry, Indian interests were and would continue to be, the primary concern of those engaged in the industry in this country. Consistently with that condition, if any adjustments could be made which would help Lancashire trade, we would be prepared to consider such a proposition. But Lancashire had to realise that the basis of any understanding that might be sought was the cultivation of good-will, and I emphasised two directions in which it was possible for her to secure that good-will.

CHANGE OF OUTLOOK

Lancashire would have to alter her outlook towards the political demands of India, and she would have to make a real effort to make increasing use of Indian cotton. In this connection, I was very glad to find that in his presidential address at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bond gave expression to sentiments which seemed to make a considerable advance on the previous attitude of Lancashire. I was also glad to find that the British manufacturer was quite in earnest in his desire to try out every possible method of utilising Indian cotton. The results of the experiments so far made, and which I had an opportunity of examining, are quite encouraging. The view-point I pressed on the attention of Lancashire industrialists was, to summarise it briefly, that on the basis of reciprocity, it might be possible to come to some understanding with them, provided they thoroughly aised that the test which we would apply in every case was whether the interests of India were promoted by any such understanding.

TEXTILE PARLEYS.

My next object was to try and ensure that the correct method of approach was followed in seeking a settlement of the outstanding issues I found that two sets of negotiations were been set on foot, one between India and Japan and the other between Lancashire and Japan. Here again I had to sound a note of warning, and to make it clear that any attempt, as between Lancashire and Japan to come to some sort of understanding, or even conclusions, with regard to the Indian market would be strongly resented in India. My view was that, as at some stage or other all three parties would have to meet in India, it was best that Lancashire and Japan would start by immediately sending out deputations to India, which was the most suitable and the only acceptable venue of a conference of this character. Both these deputations will be soon on their way to this country. I have every hope that, if they face realities, and recognise the undoubted right of the industry in India to maintain its position and to expand to the full height of its opportunities, a friendly understanding may be reached which might be of enormous advantage to the interests of all concerned."—A.P.

BUTTER SELLER'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

High Court Sets Aside Sentence

The Chief Justice and Mr. N. J. Wadia at the High Court ordered a re-trial of one Hormusji Rustomji Irani, a salesman at the Rising Sun Bakery, Churney Rd. Junction, on the charge of selling adulterated butter. The sentence of Rs. 100 fine passed by Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, was set aside.

Their Lordships held that the Magistrate's omission to record the accused's admission, as required by the Criminal Procedure Code, was an irregularity, which vitiated the trial. The proceedings must, therefore, be quashed and the accused tried afresh.

Mr. G.N. Thakore with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the accused.

MR. S. G. T. SINGH LEAVES FOR UDAIPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Calcutta 15th August Mr. S. G. Thakur Singh the well-known artist of Calcutta has left for Udaipur along with his assistant Mr K. Nath Sardar B. A.

He has received an invitation from the State to paint the glories of the place for H. H. the Moharana Sahib.

DISTRIBUTED UNAUTHORISED LEAFLETS

'ndu Youth Gets 6 Months' R. I. And Fine Of Rs. 50

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced Ramji Sonu Chavan, a Hindu youth, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 50 in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, on Thursday.

The accused was found guilty on a charge of distributing unauthorised leaflets at the gate of Elphinstone High School. The accused had intimated the Commissioner of Police that he would be distributing leaflets at the Elphinstone High School on Thursday.

The accused was arrested when he took his stand at the gates and started distributing some leaflets he had in his possession

Rugby The Prince of Wales ravelling 'incognito' reached Bayonne from Paris on Wednesday morning, and left by motor for Biarritz, where he is spending a short holiday.—B. O. W.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST HITLER

Communists Publish Pamphlets From Forest Cave

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

Communists are still waging a desperate battle against Herr Hitler's regime.

Anti-Government pamphlets are still distributed despite the activities of the Secret Police.

The ingenuity of Communists in concealing their operations was illustrated by the discovery of a printing press hidden in a cave in a forest near Keinigstein, Bavaria. The machine was turning out 1000 pamphlets daily.—Reuter's Special.

Conrad Veidt has been almost continuously at work for a month on "The Wandering Jew" at Twickenham. Julius Hagen is said to be paying him £100 a day now.

MURDER OF HINDU BLACKSMITH

Five Pathans Arrested By Karjat Police

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 16.

Details are now available of the murder of a Hindu blacksmith alleged to have been committed a fortnight back by five Pathans out of enmity at Potal, a village in the Karjat taluka.

Balkrishna Sakharam (51), the victim of the outrage, it may be recalled, was acquitted last year by Mr. R. S. Bawdekar, the then Sessions Judge of Thana, of murder of the son of Amirjada Bairam Khan.

It is alleged that on or about August 2 last Amirjada and four other Pathans waylaid Balkrishna and his two companions at Potal and one of them shot dead Balkrishna with a small gun at short range. The two companions fled for life and later reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector of the Karjat police.

BODY BURIED.

The Pahans are alleged to have removed the body in a gunny-bag and buried it in their cemetry. The police were unable to trace the body for about eight days, but acting on the information of a Muslim boy, the police are said to have found the body, and it has been identified. The accused were arrested, and are now in custody of the Karjat police.

It is understood that these accused will be shortly placed for trial before Mr. S. A. Tavnandi, First-class Magistrate of Panvel.

The accused will be defended in the Magistrate's court by Mr. M. K. Azad of Bombay.

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Quickly-Surely

Don't let a cold get the best of you. Fight it energetically with Listerine Antiseptic. Gargle every two hours with Listerine, full strength, and you will give nature powerful aid in restoring normal health.

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Engineering And Textile Section

COLLAPSE OF DAMAUN BRIDGE

Sensation In Engineering Circles To Be Subject Of Enquiry By Committee

The appointment of a committee of inquiry into the causes that led to the collapse of a portion of the Damaun Bridge Portuguese India by the Damaun Municipality has evoked considerable interest in Engineering quarters.

The main issue before the Committee appears to be on whom the blame should rest for the accident to the Bridge which was built by Messrs. Mawson and Vernon, Concrete Engineers. Many theories have so far been advanced. The Municipal Engineers of Damaun it would appear contend that the Bombay Firms which constructed the Bridge was supplied with the necessary data regarding the bed of the river, the flood velocity, and their observations of local conditions covering a considerable period. It is, therefore, a matter for the Committee to inquire whether this data was sufficient to enable the contractors to have carried out their construction to withstand all eventualities or whether the construction was faulty.

It is stated that the use of Salt sand in concrete construction is inadvisable as sweet water sand alone makes for strength, durability and endurance of concrete construction. This appears to be an important factor in all concrete works.

The Committee will also inquire whether the Pillars supporting the main construction of the Bridge were driven to touch the safety line. The consideration of this issue will necessitate calling expert evidence of engineers dealing in Bridge construction.

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed the Engineer of Messrs Mawson & Vernon, who was deputed to collect information as to the possible causes of the collapse of the Bridge. Our representative was informed that as the Committee was to meet at Damaun this week-end, it was not possible to make public the results of his inquiries.

The construction of this Bridge cost the Damaun Municipality in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 lacs, and naturally a considerable flutter has been caused in Portuguese India as the bridge was certified by the Damaun Municipal Engineers soon after it was constructed. The tussle as to the fixing of responsibility for the collapse of the bridge will have to be decideo by the Committee, whose report will be awaited with keen interest as if the Bombay Firm is exhonerated, the Damaun Municipality will have to foot the bill for the reconstruction of the portion damaged.

We withhold the result of certain enquiries made by our own representative pending the Committee's investigation.

RUNNING TURBINE SHIPS

Engineer Devises Plan Of Control From Bridge

Slowing down or stopping a steamer involves the use of an elaborate system of engine telegraphs connecting the bridge with the engine-room. If the predictions of Dr. E.F.W Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, are realized, there will be less shifting of handles to signs reading "half speed," "full speed ahead," and "stop" on the bridge and less dramatic clanging of bells, writes the "New York Times." But only on vessels which are driven by turbines and electric motors. The others will still adhere to the old ritual.

On electrically driven vessels steam turbines drive dynamos and current from the dynamos in turn drives electric motors on the propeller shafts. To slow the ship down or stop her the turbines must be slowed down or stopped.

All this Dr. Alexanderson changes by introducing vacuum-tube control. The electric motors of the propellers are driven by a current that has a definite frequency. In other words, a certain number of electric impulses a second are given to the shaft, the number being so great that it looks as if a steady twist instead of many pushes or pulls were being applied.

Dr. Alexanderson lets the turbines run at constant speed, but with vacuum tubes controls the frequency of the impulses that make the propeller motors turn. The engineer below no longer leaps to his feet to turn valve wheels when he hears bells. In fact, he does not know what is happening.

Upon the bridge the captain moves a handle, changes the frequency of electric impulses delivered to the motors and thus controls the speed of the propellers. It becomes as easy to run a ship from the bridge as to regulate the volume of a loud-speaker on the home radio set.

Rugby.—An order for regulation of foreign fish landed in the United Kingdom has been made by the Board of Trade unded Section 1 of the Sea Fishing Industry Act of 1933. Section 1 of the Act empowers the Board to regulate landings from outside United Kingdom. Under the Order quotas are alloted to foreign countries.—B. O W.

Inventor As A Social Nuisance

Tendency Of Present Age Is To Decry Rather Than Exalt Pioneers Of Mechanical Progress Says Dr. Hatfield

When in future ages the history of the hundred years, and still more of the fifty years, ending in 1933 comes to be written, the commentator will find that what will stand out most clearly will not be the fall of governments the clash of arms, or the equalization of social relationships, but the very rapid advance in the discovery of new methods of reducing the labour of existence and of adapting the forces of Nature to the use and convenience of humanity. It is only necessary, as has often been done, to compare conditions in this country as they were a century ago, and as they are to-day, to exhibit the truth of this contention, writes "Engineering" (London). To the unbiased observer everything else that has happened fades into insignificance in comparison.

For our purpose it will, however be sufficient to point out that while at the beginning of that period man lived in a way which, broadly speaking, was the same as it had been since the remotest eras, by its end he had provided himself with new means of transport, methods of lighting and of communication and with a multitude of labour-saving devices, which between them had wrought a veritable revolution in his existence. If, in fact, Archimedes or Julius Caesar had returned to earth in 1833 they would have found that the greater number of the changes, which had taken place since their own time were only superficial. If, on the other hand, the time-machine had transported them to 1933, they would be bewildered at the alterations that had occurred, and their bewilderment would grow, the more they examined their profoundness and scope.

TENDENCY TO BELITTLE.

If we admit that these changes have made the world a better place to live in, in this present year of grace than it was a hundred years ago, we must also admit that this improvement has been due to those whose ingenuity and persistence have been the root-causes of the progress that has been made. As it is probable that generally speaking both those admissions will be cheerfully made, we may go a step further and try to discover what manner of man it was that organised the revolution and how his efforts were rewarded by what should have been a grateful world. An intelligent Martian alighting on this planet and, after the superficial survey common to a traveller, discovering how our affairs are conducted, might be forgiven for presuming that these pioneers of changes for the better would have been honoured as kings, poets and prophets are honoured, that their names would be on everyone's lips and that their achievements had been chronicled in memorials more lasting than brass. He would soon find that he was wrong. He would equally rapidly discover that the tendency of the present ages is to decry rather than to exalt those who once were its heroes.

This tendency is universal. Lytton Strachey has reduced rulers and statesmen to common form and has been followed by other writers who have equally ruthlessly wielded the scalpel on warriors and philosophers. Quite recently Professor A. E. Housman has given it as his opinion that poetry is not the result of any intellectual effort, that "malt does more than Milton" to produce epics and that the whole phenomena of literary effort is due more to physical reactions than to divine afflatus. It is therefore not surprising that in this process the pioneers of mechanical progress have suffered equally with the others. Perhaps they have suffered more because they were never, even in the palmiest days of hero-worship, lifted far above the common mob. Carlyle never, for instance, wrote on "The Hero as Scientist."

A SOCIAL NUISANCE.

In a book by Dr. H. Stafford Hatfield, "The Inventor and His World," which has recently been published, the same process is applied to the inventor,a creature, who, the author says "is bound to be a fault finder, a discontented fellow," who, generally from an early age, cares little for conventions, has a daring outlook, and in many ways differs little from such social nuisances as "captious critics, grousers, pessimists, Puritans and haters of joy," not to speak of "minders of everybody's business, agitators and politicians." In fact, we gather that he comes almost as low as he can in the scale of humanity, below him being only the business men who exploit him, the promulgators of the patent laws and research workers.

The volume makes enjoyable reading and exhibits an enthusiasm on the part of the author which is refreshing. Its literary style is excellent, and though proper names have on a few occasions formed a stumbling-block to the proof readers, the accuracy of its subject-matter is generally high.

COATING STEEL BY NEW PROCESS

Zinc Deposited On Thin Sheets Of Metal By Electric Action

The coating of thin steel sheets with other metals for protective and decorative purposes has been practised for many years and some of the processes employed have given rise to industries of great magnitude, consuming annually considerable tonnages of steel, writes "Engineering" (London). The tin-plate and galvanizing industries, in which the sheets are coated, respectively, with tin and with zinc by hot-dipping processes, are the most important. The electro-deposition on steel of these two metals is also carried out commercially in the case of various articles, but tin-plating is restricted to certain applications, while zinc electro-plating has, so far not been used to any extent for sheets.

Recently, however, Sherard Cowper-Coles, the inventor of the well-known Sherardizing process, after many years of research work, has developed a process for electro-depositing zinc on steel plates and has evolved a continuous automatic machine which, we understand, can coat standard-sized sheets, similar to those at present utilized in the tin-plate industry, at the rate of several a minute.

APPARATUS.

We have had the opportunity of inspecting some of these machines in the workshops of Mr. Cowper-Coles, at 11 Thames street, Sudbury-on-Thames. In its simplest form the apparatus consists of a bath of electrolyte, through which the sheet, constituting the cathode, is passed several times until the deposit is of the required thickness. The anodes, which are in the form of bars, are placed across the top of the bath and dip into the electrolyte.

At the entry end of the apparatus is an inclined plane on which the steel sheet is placed by hand. It slides down this and, at the bottom, is caught between two steel rollers, the bearing of the lower one of which is connected to the negative pole of an electric generator. The rollers, which are electrically driven, propel the sheet through the bath of electrolyte, below the anodes, and suitable guides immersed within the bath direct the sheet into a second pair of rollers, also connected to the negative pole of the generator and standing at the exit end of the bath. Further guides then return the sheet over the bath and drop it once again on the inclined plane at the starting point and the cycle of operations is repeated. When the deposit is judged to be of sufficient thickness, the guides are opened and the rollers at the exit end of the bath propel the plate into an adjacent tank of water where it is washed.

CONTINUOUS PLANT.

Continuous automatic plants, which are being constructed for coating large sheets for the motor-car industry and for the production of coated plates for metal-box manufacture, consist of a train of baths and vats similar in principle to the unit plant just described. The plates or sheets are fed in at one end and propelled by means of rollers and guides first into a picking vat, then into a washing bath, then into one or more depositing baths, finally being sprayed with water, passed through rubber rollers to remove excess moisture, and dried by passing over electric resistance heaters.

The coated product, to which the name Sherrite steel sheet has been given, possesses a uniform, matt and grey surface which. It is claimed, does not rust even at a cut raw edge. This needless to state is a great advantage when stampings such as boxes and caps for bottles, are being made. Moreover, when the sheets are used for motor-car bodies, mud-guards, etc., we understand that no first or priming coat is necessary and that after being placed in service rust will not creep beneath the coat of enamel. Mainly on account of the much lower price of zinc, as compared with tin, it is claimed that Sherrite sheets can be produced at a cost considerably lower than tin-plate.

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE

Another advantage is that close-annealed sheets can be used instead of bright or hard-rolled steel plates. The former are not only cheaper, but are capable of being stamped or worked more readily and are not so severe on the dies. We were also informed that the coated sheet provides a very suitable surface for printing. This claim certainly appears to be substantiated by a number of sample plates of metal-box lids which we were shown. These were printed in colours ready for stamping, and their surface and general appearance seemed to be in every way satisfactory.

The process has been extended to the coating of steel sheets with brass and copper, and the Sherrite plates produced possess a smoth and bright surface. The apparatus employed is identical, it being only necessary to change the anodes and electrolytes.

JAPAN IN SEARCH OF NEW MARKETS

Leading Spinning Company Believes Loss Of British Empire Trade Can Be Covered By Other Nations

"Supposing that Japan loses the entire market for her cotton products in the British Empire, due to the anti-Japanese trade policy of the British Government. This country must ship about 30,000 bales to Manchoukuo, Kwantung and China, and some 56,000 bales to other markets outside the British territories in order to dispose of the present monthly yarn production of 250,000 bales," this is the estimate made by one of the leading Japanese spinning companies, writes the "Japan Times." The company officials believe that is is possible.

The "Japan Times" proceeds:—

It is pointed out that in 1930 this country sold cotton goods to Manchuria, Kwantung Leased Territory and China to the extent of 370,000 bales in terms of cotton yarn, and that our exports of cotton products to these countries will easily reach the same level hereafter, in view of the improvement shown in the trade relations. In 1931 and 1932, the cotton goods trade with these countries was reduced greatly on account of the anti-Japanese agitation in China and the chaotic conditions in Manchuria.

As to the possibilities in the new markets developed in recent years outside the British Empire, officials of the company say that Japan exports to these markets about 43,000 bales each month, and that it would not be difficult to increase the business by about 30 per cent. to 56,000 bales per month.

In addition, the officials of the spinning company believe, it would be easy to ship around 15,000 bales in the form of cotton yarn, towels and blankets. The consumption within the country is set as approximately 160,000 bales.

CHANGES IN TRADE.

An appreciable change has occurred in the cotton products trade of this country since the beginning of the present year, according to reports made public recently by the Nippon Cotton Textile Industry Association. The report indicates that a gradual decline has been noticeable in cotton goods exports of this country to the formerly important markets, whereas remarkable gains were registered in the trade with new markets, including Manchoukuo, South America, Africa and Siam.

Figures for exports covering printed, dyed and other finished cotton piece goods contained in the report show that the business with Manchoukuo for the first half of the year was 14 times as large as the corresponding period of the preceding year. Shipments to South America, Africa and Siam during the first half tripled as compared with the first six months of 1932.

The report also shows that the total exports of finished cotton piecegoods during the first half of this year reached 442,244,000 square yards, which represents a sharp increase of 44 per cent. over the same period of the previous year.

Exports of cotton piecegoods for the first six months of this year by destinations were as follows:—

(United Y1,000 square yards).

	(A)	(B)	(C)
China	43,937	51,811	*15
Manchoukuo	22,534	1,537	1,366
Kwantung	24,125	14,644	65
Siam	10,518	3,785	173
Dutch E. Indies	95,938	74,321	29
Straits Setmts.	26,562	11,536	130
British India	64,031	70,271	*10
Latin America	11,026	3,985	177
Africa	88,376	40,069	121
Australia ..	88,376	40,969	103
Total with others ...	442,244	306,104	44

Note:—(*) Decrease.

(A) January-June, 1933; (B) Compared with January--June, 1932; (C) Percentage.

(Continued from column 5).

with, and with the unusual resolution where with they will have to face the trouble.

Under these circumstances it will not be very difficult for us to see what will be the future of the Japanese spinning circles. With the London Parley doomed the only available measure of self-defence and protection on the part of this country must be retaliation. Japan will have to resort to the last measure of boy cotting Indian cotton for the sake of the Japanese spinning industry.

The worst suffers from such a Japanese policy must of course be no other than the Indian people themselves. It is by no means the Japanese desire to subject the Indians to any sort of avoidable troubles and distress. Therefore it was that Japan thus far did her atmost for the peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but neither the British nor the Indian governments would reciprocate the Japanese sincerity. Japan will thus have to carry out a retaliatory course in the hope of accelerating the Anglo-Indian Governments' reconsiderations and must hold the latter entirely responsible for all the consequence.

"Retaliation Only Recourse Against India"

Writer In Japanese Paper Asks Why India Allows Dumping Of British Piecegoods Against Her Own Interests

"An Observer" writes as follows in "The Japan Times" of July 9:—

The Indo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce is 28 years old and has throughout its long life served to maintain a most intimate economic relationship between the two countries. Japan's exports in India during that period aggregated 2,600,000,000 yen as against her imports from the latter amounting to 5,900,000,000 yen, with the balance in favour of India to the total sum of 3,300,000,000 yen.

In spite of this favourable condition of Indo-Japanese trade to India, the British Government has resorted to the most unfriendly course of notifying the Japanese Government of its intention of abrogating the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

The Japanese enterprisers conserned, out of their sheer anxiety for a satisfactory agreement through diplomatic negotiations, remained passive until the British authorities offered to call a conference of the Anglo-Japanese interested enterprisers for the adjustment of the difficult. In appreciation of such a peaceful offer from England, the Japanese spinning enterprisers decided to consent to the proposal and sought further information concerning the British proposition through the Kasumigaseki authorities, while an attempt was made at the same time to negotiate with the Indian Government for the renewal of the Indo-Japanese trade pact.

Befroe the above Japanese efforts were carried far enough, however, the Indian Government with the British authorities' approval, resorted to an almost outrageous increase of duties on cotton tissue from Japan without previous notice.

AN ECONOMIC CHALLENGE.

The increase effected was from 50 to 75 percent while the rate for British products was left on its old level of onlp 25 per cent. Whatever the Indian Government's pleadings, the imposition of duties three times as high as those on British output must be regarded as an economic challenge against this country.

The Indian Government attempts to justify its present tariff policy by emphasizing the fact that 50 per cent was the rate maintained when the exchange rate was 106 rupees but that the drop of the exchange rate to 82 rupees necessitated a corresponding increase of the tariff. The theory entirely overlooks the important fact that such correction is always automatically effected by the rise in price of Indian cotton which Japan imports, and therefore stands to no reason at all.

If the present promotion of the Indian tariff were really intended as the Indian authorities declare, for the protection of the Indian spinning industry, how could it be that India had never thought of checking imports of British products which since last autumn found their way into India in an overwhelming volume, and that India tolerated an especially favourable tariff for British outputs that occupy the majority of the cotton fabric annually imported from abroad?

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Another pretext offered by the Indian authorities is cheap labour, which they think is one of the causes keeping down the price of Japanese cotton tissue so low. Here they make another and even more serious mistake. The moderate price of Japanese products is due neither to the exchange slump nor to cheap labour, but to the enterprisers' relentless efforts thus far maintained for the improvement of productive methods. This is what whoever personally inspects the Japanese cotton industry as it is run will readily admit.

But such an anti-Japanese economic policy is no longer confined to India. For in pursuance of the Ottawa Agreement seeking the establishment of the economic block system within the British Empire, the British authorities are cudgelling their brains in an attempt to exclude Japanese goods from their worldwide markets, as can be gathered from the view and opinions finding expression in the British Parliament as well as in press and periodicals. Some of the British critics even go the length of advocating the wholesale cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaties. All this cannot but deeply impress the Japanese with the tremendous dimensions of the Anglo-Japanese difficulty so deep-rooted to deal

(Continued in Column 2).

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1933

PRESUMPTUOUS PROPHECIES

Sir Malcolm Hailey, delivered, a remarkable speech before the Royal Empire Society Summer School at Oxford last month on "India in 1983." It requires some daring to forecast events even ten years hence, not to speak of half-a-century. The speaker left out of account the possibility of extraordinary and cataclysmic events which sometimes take place in the life of a nation and upset all calculations and forecasts such as his own. Who could have expected twenty years ago the state of the world that we see to-day, and as days pass on the changes in political and economic firmament are tending to be more marked and deeper than those we have witnessed all the years?

Sir Malcolm himself realised the danger of any kind of prophesy in such matters, remarking that one may indeed "find that new forces, now invisible, have come into operation or events have occurred which have disturbed the course of normal things." Barring these extraordinary conditions, Sir M. Hailey's forecast does not err on the side of the rash or the improbable. On the contrary, he is too timid and conservative, and is unable to envisage any drastic changes on the Indian political horizon.

ABSURD PROPHECY.

He does not believe that India will whole-heartedly support the kind of democracy affected in Britain at the present time, and thinks she may evolve a system suitable to her peculiar requirements and genius. That is a truism as far as India or any other country is concerned, but we need not agree that the future form of government will be something "in the nature of a directorate sufficiently responsive to popular needs and ideas to gain general acquiscence, but not dependent on the constitutional sense on a majority vote." We do not know what grounds Sir Malcolm Hailey has for this supposition, but even under Communism, the dictator or the executive, if there is one, is merely the instrument of the will of the nation; he is not there because he usurps all power like a Mussolini or a Hitler, though his methods in dealing with his opponents may be severe, but not bestial.

CONDITIONS CANNOT LAST.

It is impossible to say whether fifty years hence India will be a Communist State, or a republic or will continue to be the "Brightest Jewel in the British Crown" But this much we can say with certainty, that the present conditions cannot last long, because the system itself is played out and the country will not tolerate it longer. That is a factor of which all of us will have to take count, whether we want it or not.

It is immaterial what political writers and historians wrote a few decades ago, and their views and deductions have no interest to the world, except as political curiosities to be preserved in a museum of antiquities. It is difficult to say whether India's future destiny lies in a Federation or a Unitary form of Government, bringing within its fold all the different and, perhaps, antagonistic elements and religions and sects which have made their home in this vast land. And it is presumptuous to speak of British paramountcy or authority fifty years hence!

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

Those who believe that the present conditions will go on for ever are merely deluding themselves, and forgetting the Time Spirit. As we know, even the strongest autocracies have fallen in Europe, Empires have crashed, and the echoes have been heard throughout the length and breadth of this planet. Is it not foolish, therefore, whatever our hopes may be, to talk of growing or decreasing British influence in India fifty years hence? But whatever happens, it is in the hands of the present rulers to ensure the future relations between the two countries and place them on a firm and friendly basis. That cannot be done if the present attitude is persevered in. Only by mutual understanding and give and take and bowing to the inevitable, is it possible for our future relations to be preserved and real harmony and friendship brought about between the two countries. All this talk of permanent subordination to Britain is fatal to such a prospect and we are surprised that such a shrewd man as Sir Malcolm Hailey should cling to this idea so tenaciously.

Aftermath Of Ottawa

In his report just published for the year 1932-33 the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, makes a natural attempt to show that India has immensely benefited by the Ottawa Agreement. But he presents to the public only one side of the picture and even that is not altogether bright. He shows to what extent India has gained in her exports to Britain as a result of the preferences given to her. But he does not show what price she has had to pay for that advantage or how much she has lost in her exports to non-Empire countries on account of discrimination in favour of Britain. It may be presumed, however, from the collapse of Indian exports of cotton to Japan, an extreme case though this may be, that India has had to pay a pretty heavy price for the preference she has been compelled to give to Britain.

The improved exports to Britain themselves are not satisfactory enough. They are certainly not worth the price we have had to pay. Exports of rice, peas, linseed, tea, tobacco, and pig iron show some rise, but beans, coffee, hardwood, goatskins and undressed leather show a marked fall. It should also be noted that in several cases the rise is only nominal. Tea for instance increased only by 6 per cent and tobacco from 1.1 to 1.3 million pounds.

The case of cotton is more striking. Britain would not give any preference to this commodity, though she enjoys preference in India for her textile products. She put off India with hopes of larger purchases of her cotton. Our exports accordingly rose from 127.4 to 210.2 centals; but this is negligible as compared with the 2772 centals bought by Britain from U.S.A. and Egypt or with the huge losses our export trade with Japan has suffered on account of British preference. Moreover in the absence of preference to India the present rise is likely to be only temporary. On the whole, it may be safely stated that Indian has gained little but will lose much from the Ottawa deal imposed upon her. There is nothing in the Trade Commissioner's report to refute this statement.

Cry For More Privileges

However remiss the zamindars of Bengal and Behar may be in caring for the interests of their poor tenants, they are most active and vigilant in safeguarding their own vested interests, however illegitimate. Yet at their conference at Calcutta the other day they indulged in a lot of talk about the identity of their own interests and those of their tenants. Such talk can hardly deceive the tenants, who have suffered so much and so long at the hands of the Zamindars, partly as a result of the inequitable Permanent Settlement.

For years past the Zamindars isolated themselves in a separate clique, the "large-stake-holders" as they called themselves, strenuously opposed measures calculated to give some relief to the tenantry, and missed no opportunity to seek more privileges, political and other. Fortunately, the tenants too, began to organise themselves, assisted mainly by Congress leaders. Now that they have shown themselves to be a power to be reckoned with, even absentee Zamindars like the Maharaja of Burdwan are making haste to consolidate their position, to isolate Congressmen, to bamboozle the tenants, and perpetuate their own privileges. These aims are abundantly clear in the proceedings of the Calcutta conference and the tenants are hardly likely to walk into the parlour of a joint party of landlords and tenants.

The main resolution of the conference demands statutory safeguards against "any direct or indirect attempt to interfere with the rights and interests of the landholders in respect of all permanently settled estates and of giving proper and adequate representation of the landholding community both in the provincial and the federal legislature." We do not think it is possible for any Government under the sun to treat the permanent settlement as a law of the Medes and the Persians, sacrosanct against even an indirect attempt to modify it.

Moreover, speaking generally, if the Zamindars seek to gain more and more undeserved privileges at the expense of the people, far from persuading the tenants to join their party, they will only alienate the public in general, who will not fall some day to make a clean sweep of all illegitimate privileges. The Zamindars of Bengal and Behar may learn a lesson from history betimes.

Press Views

Not The Main Item

Whether legal or illegal, individual Civil Disobedience, as we have already pointed out, is a personal affair and cannot serve for the programme of an organisation A constructive scheme of work is not only desirable but necessary for the Congress. We have, therefore, advocated the holding of a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee as early as possible, so that it may be possible to formulate a united programme of work for the whole of the country. But fissiparous tendencies that are arising in the meantime must be effectively condemned.

A Bombay paper has published a "confidential" manifesto purporting to have been inspired by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. It is a plea for unconditional concentrated attention on Council entry. In it is involved a danger of split to the Congress. That is why we must protest against Mr. Kelkar's move.

We have an open mind as to Council entry. It yet remains to be seen how far, *if at all*, the *reformed* councils will be useful for progressive work. What is definite and obvious is that Council entry cannot form the main item of any programme.—"National Call."

An Odious Act

We cannot congratulate either the Government of Bombay or the Bombay Council on their enacting the Whipping Act. There was considerable opposition to the measure, and, we think, justly in the Council but the Bill passed its second and third readings mainly, we suppose, with the help of the official and nominated votes. Whipping has always been and everywhere condemned as a barbarous form of punishment and opinion has been growing in every civilised country in favour of its abolition altogether. But in this unfortunate land of India fresh sanctions must be obtained for extending the use of measures like this for verily, in the eyes of our British masters, India is still in a state far from being called civilised! Be that as it may, inspite of all the assurances of the Home Member, there can be no doubt that the measure is bound to be misused and many innocents are likely to suffer, particularly when there is martial law in a particular area. Then there is the danger of its use being extended in future to other purposes as well, besides checking rioting. We cannot, therefore, but strongly condemn this measure and hope that the earliest opportunity will be taken to remove it from the Statute Book.—"Searchlight."

Act Of Usurpation

They (the Government) have completely disregarded Burma's clear verdict against separation given at the last general election and have also chosen to keep quiet over the famous Memorandum of the 6th May last signed by 44 Anti-separationist Members of the Legislative Council, who constitute a substantial majority of the non-official members of the whole house. Finding the Antis sticking to their pledge and principles and loyal to the overwhelming verdict of the people of Burma against separation, the British Government have now, under some excuses, decided to refer the question of Separation 'versus' Federation to the Joint Select Committee for final decision. This latest move from Whitehall virtually constitutes the J. S. C. into a sort of Court of Appeal with powers to override the unambiguous decision of the people of Burma. It is on account of this danger that we have been forced to entertain serious misgivings about the J. S. C. and expressed doubts as to the wisdom of Anti-separationists putting too much faith in its independent and impartial decision on the main issue facing Burma to-day.—"Rangoon Mail."

THE RIGHT SORT OF BOY!

What It Means In The Ultimate Analysis

(By K. ROBERT ALSTON).

The Governor spoke like a virtuous spinster at the Convocation as everybody else would, if he gave advice from a privileged platform. His speech was sincere in its intentions; if sincerity can ever be said to be professed in bare words. At any rate, it was very interesting and coming, as it did, from a man in his position, it was also very amusing.

One can very well overlook the slight touch of snobbishness that runs through his speech, which springs perhaps from his belief that the Englishman is fulfilling a divine task in favouring the Indians with his presence in this country—a belief that would be almost overbearing, were it possible that God would make a mistake and persist in it. But this note of snobbishness takes a very comical turn when he talks of Indian graduates hankering after Government jobs—as if others, I mean, Europeans in their own native lands, did not do the same!

COMMON TO ALL.

Every boy, when he gets through his school—and college career, if he can afford one—looks out for a living. Every man has done it, not excluding the Governor. In an industrial country, perhaps, he would turn his attention to industry and go through a special course for some particular branch. But India is not an industrial country and the few industries that have been started, can scarcely exist except for the tariff walls. The capital is not forthcoming and to-day without capital your effort is worthless. Then he would certainly turn his attention to agriculture. He would think of the specialised methods of America and the affluence of the farmers there. But here it is a different story!

People can hardly live on their land and by their labour. First if the produce has to be exported half the price obtainable at the port is swallowed by the railway freight; then the middle man's commission; then lastly, and the biggest, slice is taken by the Sarkar as land revenue; when all is deducted and accounts made, there is very little left. If, as the Governor says, you improve the land and increase your produce, you improve the Revenue Bill proportionately.

The Governors all over the country are wont to say, "India is a land of fruitfulness and wealth." True. The fruits are eaten by others, not the farmer and the wealth comes to others not the farmer. If a boy has to start as a landowner with moderate resources he would hardly be able to eke out a living, leave aside live decently. If any of your readers doubt me, he can have a trip in the Thana District and find out, how many farmers have three meals a day. It's close to Bombay and should share some of the prosperity.

DEGREES, A RELIGION.

Then, as every boy does in every land, he looks at the Government jobs. They offer security and a sure income. Every one, like the Governor, likes a cosy place and the Indian is no exception. If any institution places a premium on degrees as a ticket to a job, the Government does; it is a religion with them. Who will take you on

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

GANDHIJI'S FAST.

We are pained to learn that Government have caused Mahatma Gandhi to undertake another fast by needlessly curtailing the facilities they had themselves given him to carry on Harijan work.

They cannot point to a single instance in which he abused those facilities. And the mere fact that he is now an ordinary political prisoner and not a State prisoner, is too technical and trivial a matter to justify the curtailment of his former facilities.

Government have nothing to lose and everything to gain by accommodating this request.

The Congress being dead for all practical purposes for the present, there is no chance of his Harijan work being an indirect aid to the Congress. On the contrary, there is every chance of many Congressmen following his example in the service of the Harijans. That is surely not a result which Government need be afraid of.

We still hope that Government will reconsider their decision without further delay.

NO HITLERISM.

General O'Duffy, Chief of the Irish National Guards, now called Blue Shirts, has shown commendable discretion in cancelling the parades which he so defiantly proclaimed a few days ago.

If he really thought he could play the role of a Hitler in Ireland, he must have been fairly disillusioned by now. Mr. Cosgrave himself, his party leader, would not encourage the Fascist leanings of the General.

Republicanism is now in the ascendant and it would be wise to rely on constitutional methods in the first instance. If those methods fail, either Mr. de Valera or a more ardent Republican, may fall back upon extra-constitutional methods.

In any case, for the time being, neither General O'Duffy nor Mr. Cosgrave can do anything more than try an occasional tilt against the de Valera Party.

PUERILE ARGUMENTS.

It is a pity that the Bombay University Senate refused to accept the motion to give every graduate of the University, who registers himself and pays the necessary fee, the right to vote at its elections.

As a compromise, they agreed to give the right to graduates of three years' standing. We are amazed at some of the puerile arguments brought against the first motion.

It was seriously contended that graduates were incapable of using their franchise properly, before three years, had elapsed. If ordinary tenants who pay Rs. 10, are considered fit to give their votes, we do not know why graduates of the University are not.

Such an attitude reflects no credit on the University itself, which has so low an opinion of its own machine-made graduates. The real reason is that some of the older people wanted to keep the Senate a permanent preserve for themselves, proof against the incursion of younger men.

WORKING AGAINST COMPROMISE.

A letter received by the Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha from Dr. Moonje throws some light on the failure of the Punjab negotiations for a communal settlement.

Though Dr. Moonje with several other Hindu Sabha leaders actively supported communal negotiations for a compromise towards the end of the last year, he now thinks that "it is no time for negotiations for a compromise" as "all chances for compromise were killed by the Communal Award."

As a matter of fact, the Unity Conferences of the last year were held after and because of the unacceptable Award. "Now we can only fight," he adds, "and fight with determination with our back to the wall."

"Colonel" Moonje's fight, however, has taken the shape of negotiations with the Joint Committee, while the communal position in the Punjab, as elsewhere, is getting worse and worse.

With "fight" on his lips, does he prefer a compromise with Government to one with his countrymen?

INEXPLICABLE LENIENCY.

An Anglo-Indian, G.H. Shortt, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry, for the murder of his wife, to 15 months' R.I., since he had been in custody for about six months already. He was ordered to be placed in "B" class.

According to the accused there was an extenuating circumstance, which the Judge accepted, though the dying woman in her declaration did not refer to it. But even so, the sentence remains inexplicably lenient.

Shortt is an ordinary criminal, guilty of murdering his wife, and yet he is given "B" class, which is reserved for the best and the highest of Indian prisoners!

Surely, there ought to be some sense of proportion in the giving of punishments. A man who refuses to obey a Police order and goes out of the city limits is given two years' R.I., while a European, guilty of murder is given less and treated better in jail.

Readers' Views

THE MYSTERY WAR!

From B. F. Bharucha.

Once again, India is kept in the dark regarding the real purpose of the Frontier War! Isn't it true:—

(1) That there was no love lost between Britain and Nadir Khan right upto 1930?

(2) That he was not allowed to cross the Frontier, till he signed a pact with the Government of India?

(3) That he was recognised as the Ruler of Afghanistan, only after he confirmed the said Pact?

(4) And that he has been helped in the terms of that Pact?

(5) Now, what is the Past? Will not the Director of Information enlighten us on these points?

Roads-Railways Or Irrigation?

From B. F. Bharucha.

Commenting on the Frontier Expedition, the "Times of India" pontifically asserts, that neither Railways nor Irrigation Works can bring peace amongst the Frontier Tribes! It is only road-building, that can give employment and bread to the hungry tribesmen, and can keep them peaceful and contented!

Doesn't this betray colossal ignorance? Are not roads through tribal territory unremunerative and expensive proposition? Are not irragation works positively paying, more enduring and more beneficient to the tribesmen? But the truth is, that, the Military wants roads; and the "Times" is playing to their tune! His Master's Voice, every time!

Best Or Worst

From Kurshed Cama.

Your correspondent, "Poor Man" has rightly drawn attention to the shortcomings of the B. E. S. T. Service. It prides itself on being the 'best' service, but I am afraid it is in reality the worst. I have always understood that public utility services, cater and administer to the needs of the people. The Tramway Company with its autocratic conductors and inefficient service evidently does not think so. Comparisons are always odious, yet in the matter of efficiency, civility and cleanliness our tramway has a great deal to learn from Calcutta.

Your correspondent has aptly referred to the Foras Road Depot. After office hours, few cars go beyond the same. It would seem that the official responsible for this, believes that the tired office-worker should not go home to rest, but spend his leisure hours in the surroundings of Foras Road.

Tram-stops have been instituted for the purpose of enabling passengers to get on and off cars. Evidently the drivers and conductors think otherwise, and when they see your attempts to catch the car fail, they are highly amused.

As a parting shot, a little word of advice would not be out of place here. Inasmuch as, the authorities in boosting their service in blatant advertisements all over the city, would do much better if they devoted this energy in making their Service a more useful and efficient one.

Ill-Mannered Smokers

From "A Non-Smoker."

With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of the 16th inst., under the caption " Bombay Tramway Service", written by "A Poor Man," I would like to point one more fact which creates considerable annoyance to the passengers, viz. the conductors not paying any attention to the enforcement of the bye-law governing smoking in tram-cars.

It generally happens that a non-smoker tries to occupy a seat where smoking is not allowed under the rules, but very often a smoker gets in and occupies a seat by the side and in the midst of non-smokers, lights his cigarette or bidi and causes considerable annoyance to his neighbours, without even taking their permission and sometimes has the audacity to blowing the nasty smoke in the very face of his fellow-passengers.

In this connection I may point out that the conductors generally do not take any notice of such a passenger and in the event of a conductor's attention being drawn to the fact and he warns the passenger, he has not the courtesy to stop it.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Company should make an example by prosecuting a smoker whenever one is noticed doing so on benches where it is not allowed.

"Our Immigrants"

From "Anti-Tathia."

The criticism of "R. C. V." author of "Our Immigrants", appearing in the last "Sunday Chronicle" is most degrading and destructive.

"R. C. V.", I believe a typical Sangithala or Tathia (whatever the readers may choose to call it) has gone too far with his criticism of Madrasis, especially with regarding to their mode of living, manners, and appearance.

Madrasis are very well-known to the population of Bombay, especially, to Gujarathi and Parsi commercial communities, and this sort of destructive propaganda will not cut any ice with them.

The truth about Madrasis can be very easily ascertained from the vast number of Madrasis working in various Banks, Commercial Firms, Government and Municipal Offices, etc., where they turn out their scheduled work without any grumbling, to the entire satisfaction of their employers; while on the other side you see the Tathia, half asleep, counting figures on his 10 fingers or cursing the "Remington."

(We cannot find room for any further letters on this subject. We do not think the article of "R. C. V." was intended to be ill-humoured, but if it has given offence to any members of the South Indian community, whose admirable qualities are well appreciated by Bombayites and whose presence as a community is an asset to the City, we offer our sincere apologies. We may mention that the writer of the article is not a Dakshini. Recriminations in the form of abuse of the Maratha community, for whom, we are sure, most South Indians have a high respect, will not help matters.—Editor, "B. C.")

MR BAKHALE'S RENT BILL

From S. N. Gokhale, General Secretary

A misleading report has appeared in the press that Mr. Bakhale the mover of the Rent Act Bill has withdrawn his Bill. The fact is that Mr. Bakhale at the instance of the Tenants Association's Deputation asked permission to move his Rent Bill in the next session of the Council which will be held in Bombay in the coming November, and that permission was granted to him.

The fate of the Bill was already decided on Monday the 14th instant when many moffusil mebbers, who had gone out taking advantage of the Sunday Holiday were found absent in the Council Hall. The Bill would have been surely defeated if it had been tabled that time.

Headquarters Of Sabarkantha Agency

From Bhogilal D. Shah, Pleader, Sadra.

The amalgamation of the Mahikantha and Banaskantha Agencies with one Political Agent was effected on the 1st of April 1933 and its headquarters were kept at Palanpur. This Agency was designated as the Sabarkantha Agency.

The Government effected the change on the ground of retrenchment. But I think they lost sight of an important factor viz. how much inconvenience and hardship it would cause to the poor subjects of the Mahikantha. An instance on the point would be quite sufficient to convince the authority about it. A subject of Malpur of Mohanpur Taluka (both of these being under the direct control of the Political Agent) being aggrieved by the order of the Manager or the Thakor Saheb has to travel over a long distance, such as Palanpur, and spend a lot to prefer an appeal or an application to the Political Agent. This results in great hardship and heavy expenses.

The present Political Agent has been kind enough to come over to Sadra on the 7th instant and, as it is reported, is going to decide the question regarding the headquarters of the Sabarkantha Agency during his stay at Sadra. It will not be out of place to mention the following facts which would enable him to decide the question rightly.

The headquarters of the Political Agent are to be shifted from Palanpur to some other suitable place. This is a settled fact. There are some Government buildings at Sadra, which would accommodate the offices of all the officers. If the headquarters are kept at Sadra, instead of at Ahmedabad or any oher place Government will not have to spend much in these days of stringency. At the most a few buildings may be found necessary. I hope this proposal will be suitable to the authorities concerned.

Even the chiefs of the Mahikantha are in favour of keeping the headquarters at Sadra and they are convening a meeting very shortly for this very purpose.

Vice-Chancellor Must Be Elected

Govt. Urged To Amend University Act.

Senate Demands Power To Appoint Its Own Professors Also

More than three hours were taken up for discussion when a resolution recommending to the Government to amend the University Act so that the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will be elected by the Senate itself instead of being nominated by the Chancellor, came up before the adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate on Thursday evening at the University Hall when Mr V. N. Chandavarkar presided.

ADDS TO 'VARSITY'S DIGNITY.

Excepting for Principal Hamil all the other speakers were emphatic about the necessity of having an elected vice-Chancellor. In their opinion, an elected Vice-Chancellor would add to the dignity of the oldest university in India and also maintain perfect harmony between the Government and the Senate.

The resolution was passed by a large majority.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Another resolution providing for religious education of the students of the University on the lines of the resolution passed by the All-Asiatic Educational Conference at Benares in 1930, was thrown out by the Senate after a lengthy discussion.

The Senate also passed a resolution recommending to Government that the University Act be amended to the effect that the University shall make appointments of university professors, teachers and other servants of the university on an initial salary of Rs. 500|- or more. This power of appointment was formerly vested in the Syndicate.

The Senate adjourned till Friday 2 p.m.

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Principal G.N. Gokhale moved the following resolution:—

"The Senate generally approves of the following resolution of All-Asiatic Educational Conference of Benares, 1930:—

'That as religion has always served as a basis of morality amongst all Nations, a religious appeal on a very broad basis would be a very potent means of reforming national character, and also of help in solving other national problems. This could be secured by fostering a spiritual atmosphere by the reading of books treating of Eternal Verities, both from Religion and Science. In the earlier years the great essential truths common to all religions should be emphasised; and at a later stage, students should be encouraged to make a comparative study of the great religions, with a view to synthesis. The teaching should be free from any dogma. Freedom of thought should be encouraged. Respect for other people's faiths and a spirit of toleration should be fostered,' and recommends to the Principals of affiliated Colleges to make an attempt on these lines and to report the results thereof after three years' trial."

PLEA FOR COMPARATIVE STUDY.

In moving the resolution Prof. Gokhale said that there might be many present in the House who would oppose the inclusion. The study of religions in the University of Bombay. There were many who were opposed to scientific education. But the whole world knows that Science has done a lot of good to the world. Of course, the speaker was aware that Science also had its bad side, but the good that it had done, was greater than evil.

The speaker said that students should study the principles of the different religions. He did not believe that any one religion was greater than others. He was aware of the possibility of bad use being made by interested propagandists. The speaker was confident that it would have far-reaching results if the University decided to impart religious education in its schools and colleges.

BANE OF CULTURE.

Mr. J. N. Mehta opposing the resolution said that religion had been the bane of culture Introduction of religious education, especially in India, where there was already too much of communal trouble, would increase the communal hatred.

THEIR CHOICE.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale moved an amendment deleting the last sentence from the resolution. He said that the house should only recommend the different principals to introduce religious education in their colleges. It should be entirely left to their option, and if they found that an experiment of that sort was desirable and would succeed the matter could be taken up later.

Reverend J. Kellock supporting the amendment emphasised the necessity of having religious education introduced in the University, as religion was the most significant aspect of life which was most useful for the personal happiness and development of man.

Mr. Pahalajani speaking for the amendment said that when the English came into India they had a sort of religious education in their schools at Bengal; later somehow religious education was dropped down. The necessity of having religious education has always been there and would never disappear.

AMENDMENT THROWN OUT.

Dr. Khanolkar and Professor V. G. Dalvi also spoke. The amended resolution was thrown out by 45 votes against 35.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi then moved a resolution recommending to Government that several sections of the University Act be amended.

Dr. B. G. Vad moved "substitute the present section of the Bombay University Act by the following— 'the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate and shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for two years and shall be eligible for re-election".

ELECT VICE-CHANCELLOR.

In the course of his speech Dr. Vad said that according to the present Act the Vice-Chancellor was nominated by the Chancellor though it had been said several times that the Senate would be democratised, yet the executive head of the University was still nominated. It would be a sign of the progress of time that the Bombay Senate should naturally desire that they should have the power of electing the Vice-Chancellor. It would add to the dignity and prestige of the Senate its executive head is elected instead of being nominated.

DEMOCRACY FORGES AHEAD.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconding the resolution said that all the important bodies in India including the Legislative Assembly elected their own President and have found that it has added to the dignity of that body. When there was a new spirit prevalent everywhere and democracy was forging ahead, it was a pity that the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University should be appointed by the Chancellor. The Chancellor usually being the governor and head of the administration of the Presidency with all his busy time cannot be the best judge as to select the best qualified person for the Vice-Chancellorship The speaker hoped that the House would pass the resolution unanimously.

Mr. Pahalajani told the House about the move in the Bombay Council a few years ago to amend the act so that the Vice-Chancellor is elected by the Senate. At that time the speaker had gathered that the Government wanted the power of appointing the Vice-Chancellor and were very strong on that point. If the resolution was passed by the whole House, there was a possibility of Government giving a thought to it.

PLEA FOR UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Mr. Sahani supporting the resoluton said that having heard from the previous speaker that Government was very strong on the point of nomination of the Vice-Chancellor he felt that that very point should make the House feel and stand up for the dignity of the Senate. The proper answer for such an attitude of the Government would be for the House to unanimously vote for the resolution. The speaker quoted instances from universities of Western countries where not only the Vice-Chancellors but also the Chancellors were elected by their Senate.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that according to section 11 of the University Act, the Vice-Chancellor was responsible for University administration. The speaker asked as to whom the Vice-Chancellor was responsible to. In the natural course of events, he would be responsible to the man who appointed him—the Chancellor—and not to the Senate. Since the time the University Act was on its anvil the speaker had been fighting for an elected Vice-Chancellor.

NOT A FIGUREHEAD.

Mr. G. I. Patel said that the Vice-Chancellor was not a figurehead, but was directly responsible for the administration of the University. At the time the University Act was passed there was a lot of fuss and talk of the Senate being democratic but very little had been realised so far. The Government wanted a nominated Vice-Chancellor because they thought he would be able to maintain harmony between the Government and the executive on the one hand and the Senate on the other. The Government were afraid of the 60 votes of the Senate and were fearing that the vice-Chancellor would lose his independence The speaker said that the Senate ought to have an elected vice-Chancellor who would act independently.

Professor Naik said that all excepting a few henchmen of the government were for an elected vice-Chancellor.

Professor Jog thought that there was no particular urgency for pressing a resolution of this kind. He opined that precedents from the Universities of the West cannot be applied offhand to the Indian Universities. He thought that though he was for an elected vice-Chancellor the matter required deep consideration.

PROF. SHAH ANSWERS.

Professor K. T. Shah replying to the several speakers who had said that there was no urgency for a resolution of this kind said that even though the resolution was passed immediately the Government would take the matter up after a long time. The subject was as important as any other that came up before the Senate and the speaker hoped the House would pass the resolution.

Mr. V. G Dalvi said that instead of going with the times and democratising the Bombay Senate was going back. He read section 25 Act XXIV of 1857 which stated that in the event of death or absence of vice-Chancellor. The governor-in-council would appoint the vice-Chancellor from amongst the fellows of the University, but to-day it was all an one-man's affair.

HAMIL'S OPPOSITION.

Principal Hamil said that the previous speaker who had referred to the select committee had stated that the majority were for having an elected vice-Chancellor It was a misconception. There were as many popular representatives who wanted a nominated vice-Chancellor as there were for an elected man. The speaker then dealt with the question of the Rector of University. It was also stated by one of the speakers said Principal Hamil, that the Senate had discussed the question a few years ago and many of them wanted an elected vice-Chancellor. The fact was the Senate debated over the question whether the vice-Chancellor should be honorary or paid. The speaker said that any suggestion of having an elected vice-Chancellor should be deprecated and hoped that the Senate would favour the nomination. Mr. Dhind and Mr. Paranjpye also spoke in favour of the resolution.

Dr. Vad summing up, said that he was not surprised at Principal Hamil's opposition to the resolution. He deprecated the present system of nomination and hoped that the House would pass the resolution unanimously.

The resolution was ultimately passed by 38 votes against 24.

POWER TO APPOINT PROFESSORS.

Mr. G. I. Patel then moved that in section 18 of the University Act the following sub-clause should be added:

"Make appointments of university professors, university teachers and servants of the university on an initial monthly salary of Rs. 500 or more on the recommendation of the Syndicate."

The mover said that in Madras and Calcutta Universities, the Senate had the power of appointing professors. He was sure that the Senate would not misuse that power.

Messrs. Pahalajani, Sahani, Naik and Mahajane spoke for the resolution. In their opinion the Senate ought to get the power of appointing the professors of the Universities. Appointments of this nature could not be properly done by a non-academical body.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

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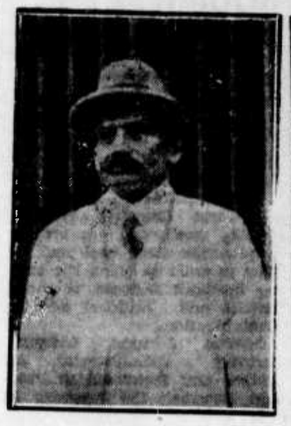

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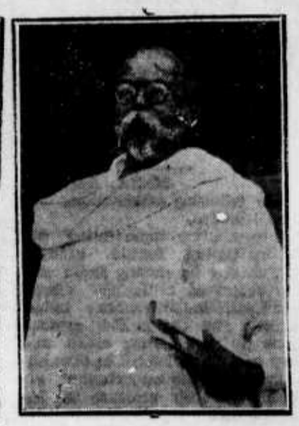

MR. J. L. ANNERJI.

THE RIGHT SORT OF BOY

(Continued From Page 6.)

without a qualification? The English above every one else are very conservative in this and in many other respects. almost as conservative as the Brahmin; especially as regards social classes. The Englishman is right when he despises the Brahmin; for his conservatism; we see no difference between the two forms of blockheadedness and despise both for the same reason!

In India the rush for Government jobs is felt very keenly because the pressure is all at one and the only spot—the desk. The rest of the jobs in the Army, Navy, Police and Air Force are filled by graduates from elsewhere and are shut out to the Indians. In every other country, notably England, the flower of the youth are absorbed into the Army, Navy and Air Forces. Boys are enlisted when very young—16 to 18 years—and go through a very intensive training course in camps, schools and workshops. These boys, because of their training, have initiative without a doubt; the boys in England that remain outside are as good or rather as bad as the boys here and no wonder! It is the training that makes the difference. I cannot see why the same thing cannot be done here.....?

CLUE TO THE RIGHT SORT.

The Governor tells us why! The right sort of boy is not available! This sort of specious excuse has long been heard, not only in India, but also at the 1st 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences, and will, probably, be heard at the three more Conferences that are going to be held before anything is done towards Dominion Status by crafty Empire-builders.

This is how, for instance, that the British get the right sort of boy. The Bombay City Police have a fine band of officers in their sergeants. They are men recruited straight from the Army; in other words, they are mere soldiers. When they are taken up by the Police, many of them cannot even talk—leave aside write—their own mother-tongue intelligibly and decently. As one of them told me, he comes from "Lunnun and his father is a Smith." Anyway, he works hard and the Governor himself has a word of admiration for him. You tie a mule to a cart and he gets along!—that is how you get the right sort of boy!

Ask any English officer unconnected with politics, and he will tell you that! By the way, it may interest your readers to know that the sergeant—a common soldier earns Rs. 200, when a sub-inspector with approved social status, educational qualifications, etc., etc. earns Rs. 125. Probably, that gives us a clue to the right sort of boy—the S-K-I-N.

As the Governor says, "The new constitution which will mark a new era" is coming. In the meantime, the unemployed graduate might read the Governor's speech and suck his thumb!

ARMS ACT IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 17

With reference to a recent report regarding the promulgation of the Arms Act in Hyderabad, it is stated that Arms owned by private individuals for personal use do not require a license but all such arms should be registered with the police.

On the other hand, when private individuals possess arms and those are either lost, stolen or sold, they will be liable to a fine of Rs. 500 and consfication of Arms or both, if such loss, theft or sale is not intimated to the police.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, M.L.C., C.I.E., President of the All-India Muslim League, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy: "Muslims view with great concern the bombardment of Frontier villages where innocent Muslim lives and property are liable to destruction. They respectfully ask His Excellency to intervene."

Police Raids Hamper Genuine Cotton Traders

Closing Down Of Brokers Business Means Heavy Loss To Government Exchequer

(From A Market Correspondent.)

The recent action taken by the police in checking the gambling evil, while it may be intended to wipe out an undesirable evil, has to some extent adversely affected the privileges hitherto enjoyed by Cotton Brokers. Their trade has been brought almost to a standstill with consequent heavy losses not only to themselves but also to the Government exchequer which profits in indirect ways from their business.

Deprived of their opportunities of regular business these Brokers have now fallen back upon gambling in American cotton figures. This type of gambling is periodically raided in Sheik Memon Street, but is flourishing vigorously in other localities in the City as well as in the suburbs. Police action can be effective only if simultaneous action is taken all over the City.

FLOOD OF TELEGRAMS.

Bombay is the hub of the cotton trade in India. Upon its fluctuations depends the trend of the various cotton market in the moffussil including Karachi, Indore, Ahmedabad, Amraoti and Nagpur besides other centres such as Ujjain, Jalpur, Beawar, Lahore and Tirupur. The slightest rise or fall in Bombay is at once flashed to these places. This news is followed by a flood of telegrams from Bombay merchants to their up-country agents to conclude satisfactory transactions in order to cover their commitments. All these are forward transactions and generally no delivery of cotton is implied.

The recent action taken by the police has demoralised brokers who transact forward business in American cotton. Business in American cotton, which is done after the closing of the Bombay cotton market, begins at about 8 p.m. on receipt of cables of the opening prices on the New York cotton Exchange.

NOT FOR FIGURE GAMBLING.

In these transactions local traders buy and sell bales of American cotton though these are not actually available. These transactions have the authority of established usage behind them. These traders are, therefore, naturally aggrieved that they have been deprived of the facilities which they so long had of indulging in this mode of speculation.

About a dozen of them daily obtain tripple rate cables from Liverpool each at a cost about Rs. 200|- per day. This expense is borne mainly to cover, by trading in Bombay in American cotton, the risk of their days' commitments in Indian cotton in the local markets. The New York Cotton Exchange is the barometer of the World's cotton trade, and Bombay's business is solely governed by the fluctuations there. The geographical location of Bombay is such that it has to do trading at night for it is then that Liverpool and New York markets begin operating.

It is for this reason that Sheik Memon Street is crowded at night, and not for gambling in numbers. Sheikh Memon Street unfortunately happens to be the centre not only of gambling in figures but also of the Bullion, Grains, Seeds and cotton markets. Lakhs of rupees daily change hands here. The efforts of the police which is aimed at dispering the crowds which assemble to have their flutter in American Cotton Figures, tends scare away, not only those who do legitimate trading in bullion grain and seeds, but also those who mainly trade in cotton.

BUSINESS TOTALLY CLOSED.

Business in American cotton has been totally closed. This means that some traders have discontinued cable services amounting to about Rs 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 monthly. And this is not the only loss to Government. Merchant used further to send inland telegrams to the mofussil centres named above, besides various other cotton centres in India. The minimum cost of these telegrams daily average about Rs. 2,000|-. As most of these are not being sent now, the Government of India will lose about Rs. 60,000 a month.

A BIG COMMUNITY.

Only a particular section of the commercial public interested in cotton trading indulges in American cotton trading. The total number of such brokers is about 500 and all of them have considerable capital at their disposal to back up their commitments. The general public cannot gamble in cotton as they do not have the means. In American cotton only the genuine cotton trader speculates. This is done in the open market and not in secrecy.

By stopping trading in American cotton, the police have indirectly affected this section of speculators. They have for the time being closed down their establishment throwing out of work a staff of nearly 5,000 people. A large number of these being now without the wherewithal of their livelihood have resorted to a gambling in "numbers" which does not require a regular office as bets are collected not only from houses, and offices, but also on the roadside. This evil though checked in Sheik Memon Street has sprouted out in adjacent localities where it flourishes just as vigorously as it did before the police swooped down upon Sheik Memon Street.

EVIL INTENSIFIED.

The evil far from being mitigated has been intensified and the merchants and speculators are eagerly looking forward to the restoration of their original means of unhampered trading without fear of the police raiding their market.

While sympathising with the efforts of the police in crushing gambling in figures they expect that their former facilities of trading in Sheik Memon Street will be restored to them.

ACTS AS SAFETY VALVE.

The business in American cotton which is being done in Bombay is something like what is going in other civilised countries where business is done on a curb market. This business acts as a safety valve to the bona-fide business as the operator gets an opportunity of minimising his losses by taking advantage of fluctuations in New York Cotton futures rather than waiting for the closing advices which show big fluctuations and sometimes beyond the capacity of an average trader.

Thus there can be no justification for suppressing business in American cotton futures which is purely buying and selling of bales.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay returned to Ganeshkhind from Bombay, on Wednesday.

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Gruesome Finds In Khoja "Murder" Case

Police Sgt. Reveals Story Of "Red Stained Finger Prints" And Blood-Bespattered Walls In Deceased's Room

That the deceased Jainabi being fat might have suffered from what is called "degeneration of flatulence" and that this had interfered with the delivery thereby causing her death, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Framji Ratanshaw Parekh at the resumed hearing of the case in which Sakinabai and her husband Fazal Hasham, stood charged, before Mr. P.L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, with criminal negligence alleged to be responsible for the death of their daughter. The mother was further charged with the murder of the newly-born child supposed to belong to the late Jainabi.

The first witness called upon to depose on Thursday was Dr. Hakim who identified an exhibit as the certificate he had issued regarding the death of Jainabi.

Dr. Framjee R. Parekh next giving evidence said that he was the chief medical officer of a Hospital running under his own name at Sandhurst Road and also the Chief Obstetric Officer of the Parsi Lying-in-Hospital.

HOW HE MET THEM.

Regarding the accused he said that he had met them at the rooms of Dr. Patel to whom he had gone by previous appointment on April 29 last. In an adjoining room he had examined Jainabi and found her enciente the stage being between 28 to 30 weeks. In the course of the consultation he had told the parents that nothing could be done until the "pains" started. The girl was fat and in his opinion fatty degeneration had set in ultimately causing her death at delivery. Such a degeneration contributed to about 10 per cent. fatalities in obstetric cases.

Continuing, witness, explained that if the umblical cord is not tied up at all or only loosely tied the child might very likely die of bleeding. The retention of the placenta in the mother's womb while the pulsation continued would also react badly on the mother, giving rise to sepsis and haemorrhage and finally to death. He laid stress on the importance of tying of the umblical cord and the timely removal of the placenta in delivery cases.

WOKE UP BY NOISE.

A step-brother of the deceased girl deposed next. Recalling the night of June 30, he narrated how on hearing some noise he woke up at 3 a.m. Inside the house he found his step-mother the accused Sakinabai who told him to fetch his father immediately. His father in turn asked him to call in Dr. Noor Mahomed. Not finding this doctor he was sent out again to fetch Dr. Rehman. He failed to find him also and returned about 3-45 a.m. At no time that day had the deceased talked to witness. At 10 p.m. witness had seen Dr. Hakim leaving the house but he could not say what had brought him there. He admitted to having identified the deceased at the Coroner's inquest but was unable to say that Jainabi's photo taken after exhumation of her body was hers or not.

POLICE STORY.

Noor Mahomed Bhakr Mahomed, a police constable then giving evidence stated he had found the dead body of the child at sweeper's gully running parallel to the "Nanee" of House No. 39, occupied by the accused. This was reported to Sergeant Twiss of the Pydhownie Police.

UNDERTAKER'S EVIDENCE

The evidence of Ramchandra Appaji, the Municipal Ramoshi, who issued the permit to bury the deceased girl was next recorded. It was stated that accused Hasham told him that the girl had died of fever. He issued the necessary permit in triplicate on being shown Dr. Hakim's certificate. Though it was irregular to issue the permit in the section other than his own he had done so as Hasham had told him that the particular Ramoshi of Pydhownie section was absent.

SERGEANT TWISS' STORY.

Sergeant G. H. Twiss, attached to the Pydhownie Police Station was the last witness to be examined for the prosecution. On hearing of the find of the dead child in the sweeper's gully witness had visited the place and discovered the child with 15 inches of the umbilical cord hanging loose and three cloth-pieces lying some 20 feet away. One of these pieces was blood-stained. Later he heard in the same locality that an unmarried Khoja girl had expired the previous night and was buried. On his visit to the house of the deceased his suspicions were aroused by the peculiar conduct of the mother in answering his queries.

He then traced out Dr. Hakim who told him that "it was a doubtful case." Getting thus confirmed in his suspicions witness went back to accused Hasham and demanded the death certificate which was not forthcoming until July 7. On the forehead of the child witness had seen a "hole of the size of a silver 2-anna piece." Its skull was also fractured. On strength of these facts he caused the body of Jainabi to be exhumed.

He arrested both the accused and Abdul on July 2 as a result of the verdict at the inquest which showed that death had occurred after delivery. Their houses were then searched and a number of red-stained spots scattered on walls, doors, window-pane and ledges were discovered and scraped off. These scrapings along with the mattress, sheets and pieces of clothing belonging to Jainabi which smelt of blood were sent to the Chemical Analyser. The Chemical Analyser's report upon these was that while the scrapings could be certified as those of human blood, the latter could just be called disintegrated blood, human or otherwise.

RED-STAINED FINGER PRINTS.

The red-stained finger-prints on the walls and a blood streak appearing on the wall of an adjoining building just beneath the level of the the window of deceased's room, were also photographed.

A statement made to the witness by the sister of the deceased showed that a bundle had been thrown out of the windows by her mother on the night in question. She was unable to tell him whether that "bundle" contained merely clothes or the dead child. Concluding witness told the court that the various panchnamas, etc., prepared by him were tendered as exhibits.

The prosecution evidence concluding, Mr. Azad on behalf of the defence urged for an early hearing and the Magistrate accordingly fixed August 23 for hearing the arguments in the case, the exhibits of blood-scraping also being expected from Calcutta by this time.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN BOMBAY

Question Before Legislative Council

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C. has sent the following questions to the Legislative Council, for eliciting information on the subject of entertainment tax collected from cinema houses, and the constitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

1 (a) whether the District authorities concerned keep a separate arcount of the entertainment tax which is collected from cinema houses every year;

(b) f so, the total annual collections of the entertainment tax for each district which imposes it since its imposition?

2. (a) how the Bombay Board of Film Censors is constituted;

(b) the qualifications or the rules and regulations for selecting members of this Board, and the remuneration paid to them every year;

(c) what the annual income of the Board has been, since its inception, by way of fees for censoring films, and what the total annual expenses incurred for the administration of the Board have been and how the surplus, if any, is utilised?

PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING OF SCHOOL

Because Viceroy Refused Interview To Mahatma

Ahmedabad, Aug. 17.—Municipal and other schools were closed yesterday in Ahmedabad in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Presidency, but the pupils of the Municipal Girls High School attended, and holding a meeting in the compound passed a resolution protesting against the closing of the school in honour of the Viceroy, on the ground that he refused to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

500 KILLED IN ASSYRIA

Original Minor Rebellion Takes Serious Turn

LONDON, August 17.

The full seriousness of the recent Assyrian rising is disclosed by an official British protest, and the immediate return of the British Ambassador.

It is authoritatively stated in London that 500 Assyrians were killed by Iraq troops in the recent fighting, north of Mosul in the neighbourhood of the Tigris, but only 90 were killed during the actual figthing to suppress the revolt of 1,500 Assyrians under Marshimum, and the rest were non-combatants who met with their death in the surrounding villages, in one of which 315 were dead.

It is feared that with the original minor rebellion as a protest Khurdish Irreguiars (traditional enemies of Assyrians) in the Iraq Army are responsible for these excesses, abetted by Northern Commander, Bekir Beg, who is notoriously anti-Assyrian.

Iraq authorities deny this and maintain that there has been no fighting since the disarmament of the remaining rebels on 11th August.

King Faisal is shortly returning from interrupted holiday.—Reuter

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Prices Record Big Rise In N. Y. Cotton Market

(From Our Com. Correspondent.)

Bombay, Thursday, 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady to-day.

The 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at £83-3/4.

Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 6 points and closed firm at a rise of 10 points.

In the New York Cotton Market considerable strength and active buying and short covering prevailed and prices recorded a big rise. The market re-opened at a rise of 5 points and later on an advance to 64 points was recorded. At this level there was profit-taking and the rise was checked.

SILVER MARKET.

London Silver Market ruled quiet with American buying and Indian selling. There was very small business and the prices closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17-3/4
Difference	Nil.
Forward	17-13/16
Difference	Nil.

Quotations in the Bombay Market were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	55	0	0
Bhadarva	55	3	0
Assad	55	10	0
Ready Gold	30	14	9
Bhadarva	30	15	0
Assad	30	15	0
Sovereign	19	12	6

CROSS RATE.

Dollar Sterling Cross rate opened at 4.40 and later on was quoted at 4.38-1/4 and Franc at 84.28.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
London, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	4.49
To-day's opening	4.39 1/2
To-day's closing	4.45 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	4.40
To-day's closing	4.48

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing rate	8.71
To-day's opening rate	8.75
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	9.37
Difference	+.66

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	185
April/May	206

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Previous closing rate	5.22
To-day's opening rate	5.23
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing rate	5.41
Difference	+ 19

FRANC RATE.
Paris, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	84.31
To-day's opening	84.15
To-day's closing	84.25

LANCASHIRE DELEGATES FOR INDIA

Govt's Communique On Forthcoming Simla Cotton Talks

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following communique has been issued:—

A deputation representing the British Cotton Textile industry will shortly be visiting India with the object of initiating discussions with Indian cotton industrialists and the British Associations concerned have asked that they may be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by their presence in India to make representations to the Government of India. This request has been acceded to.

TRIPARTITE TALKS.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other associations have jointly addressed the Government of India in the following terms:

"We have telegraphed a request to the Indian Cotton industry organisations to enter into a conference with us in India. Having heard that negotiations for a new commercial convention are about to take place at Simla between the representatives of the Government of Japan and India, we shall be very grateful if in view of friendly trade relations now existing between the two countries you will give our representatives an opportunity of making representations to you before any final agreement affecting textiles is reached.

These representations would cover trade relations generally with particular reference to arrangements best calculated to serve at the same time Indian and United Kingdom textile interests."

GOVT.'S REPLY.

To this message the Government of India have replied as follows:—

"The Government of India learn with interest that Lancashire cotton textile Associations propose to initiate discussions with Indian cotton industrialists and they are sending representatives to India for that purpose. They note also that it is desired to take advantage of the presence of these representatives in India to make representations to the Government of India in respect of trade relations, generally, with particular reference to arrangements best calculated to serve at the same time Indian and United Kingdom textile interests.

The Government of India welcome the possibility of conclusion of arrangements for the mutual benefit of textile industries of India and United Kingdom and desire to express their readiness to hear and consider most carefully any representations that Lancashire delegates may wish to make."—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

Futile Appeal Of Five Narwana Convicts

LAHORE, August 17.

Judgment was delivered by the Vacation Bench of the Lahore High Court to-day in appeals of nine convicts from sentences of death passed on them in what is known as the Narwana Convicts Escape case.

Their Lordships confirmed death sentences on five of the appellants, namely, Bachansingh, Swaransingh, Punjabsingh, Diwansingh and Mohamad (the only Mahomedan among the prisoners) and commuted the death sentences on three accused to ten years' imprisonment.—A.P.

PREMATURE TO EXPRESS OPINION!

Patro On Achievements Of J. P. C.

Sir A. P. Patro, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening by S. S. Cathay from London, in an interview with the Associated Press, said:

"It is premature to express an opinion on the results of our work with the Joint Parliamentary Committee until the evidence is complete and the report of the Committee is published.—

"Considerable economy of time and work, however, could be effected if Whitehall makes up its mind to devolve on Delhi larger powers of action as was suggested in the evidence before the Joint Select Committee."—A. P.

NATHIAGALI, Aug 17

A Kabul message says that the fifteenth anniversary of the Afghan Independence was celebrated in Kabul amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.—A.P.

ROOSEVELT IN FIGHTING MOOD

Prescribes Triple Code To Break Through Existing Deadlock

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, August 17.

President Roosevelt is in a fighting mood, and is prepared to prescribe steel, coal and oil codes in order to break the existing deadlock between these industries and National Recovery Administration.

General Johnson, Industrial Recovery Administrator has drafted and forwarded to President Roosevelt the proposed oil code which is believed to regulate the production as well as prices.

The Federal Relief Administrator states that 3,745,367 families received relief in June compared to 4,445,338 in April while Bureau of Labour Statistics reports that in July employment in manufacturing industries increased by 7.2 per cent and the pay rolls by 7.9 as compared with June.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE SURPRISE

Reception Committee Dissolved By Chairman For Becoming "Rowdy"

We have received the following communication from Mr. J. S. Savant, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference:—

"I hereby declare that I have dissolved the Reception Committee of the Conference, as the same became rowdy, and defied the chair, when a resolution questioning the legality of the proposal of Mr. Chikodi, M. L. C to the presidential chair came before the meeting. Mr. Chikodi has been informed accordingly."

ANDREWS TO SEE MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1).

of Sir Samuel Hoare that the National Government was going to stand by the White Paper. When the report of the Joint Committee, emerged, it was likely there might be slight modifications, but no condemnation of the White Paper. But even this was not yet certain.

FIGHT YET TO COME.

The straight fight within the Conservative Party which had been delayed hitherto and not fought to a finish, would come, declared Mr. Andrews, when the Joint Committee accepted the White Paper. "As soon as this fight begins in England, there is likely to be a tremendous struggle."

Mr. Churchill will be very much in the limelight and wild speeches will be made. Newspapers will placard the contest. But what the issue will be, I am by no means sure. It may take the shape of something like the scare of Linvoeff Letter—or the cry of "Hang the Kaiser" or something like the "Nation in Danger". Money would be extravagantly used for propaganda, and in this respect, the die-hards are likely to have an advantage."

BRITAIN WILL DO THE RIGHT.

"All the same I believe the heart of England is sound, if the right appeal is made to it. I believe that in the long run, Great Britain will do the right thing, but there may be many ups and downs and the struggle was by no means over yet.

WELSH WIZARD.

There was a very strong report, continued Mr. Andrews, that Lloyd George would finally take the reactionary view and side with Mr. Churchill and those who remembered his steel frame speech could hardly be surprised, if in the end, he went over to that side, but this is by no means certain. But if he put his magnetic personality on to the side of reaction, it would a serious blow.

"Personally I do not think that this will happen. If I might venture a guess, it will be that when the report of the White Paper is published, it will hold the field and it may be expected that it will become the foundation of the Indian Constitution Bill. But even so, the delays may be very serious, if the Rothermere and Churchill Partf are beaten, they will still go back again and put obstacles in the way of the bill being carried in both houses of Parliament.

Among other arrivals by the mail steamer were Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Sir A. P. Patro, members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

STORY OF GANDHIJI'S "FAST-UNTO-DEATH"

(Continued from page 1).

dhiji had been given the same privileges as during his last jail life. The Home Member regretted that he was unable to give further information at the moment and added that a full statement would be made in due time.—A.P.

GOVT. TERMS TO MAHATMA

SIMLA, August 17.

The following Communique has been issued:—

"Mr. Gandhi, on being imprisoned at the beginning of August, requested that he should be permitted to do Harijan work, and in connection with this to see visitors freely and receive and send correspondence as he was permitted when he was State prisoner.

"The matter has been under correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and Mr. Gandhi was informed yesterday that the following facilities would be granted him for the purpose of strictly anti-untouchability work:

1. To receive newspapers and periodicals, but not to be allowed interviews for publication in the Press, whether with Press correspondents or others;

2. to see not more than two visitors a day;

3. to be allowed to send instructions or contributions to the Editor of the "Harijan," three times a week, and a limited number of letters to other correspondents and

4. to have at his disposal a convict typist and books and newspapers, etc. needed for Harijan work."

FAST EFFECT NOT YET PERCEPTIBLE

POONA, Aug. 17.

It is learnt that Gandhiji continues to be in his cell and is being attended on by Mr. Mahadev Desai and two convict warders.

Gandhiji was examined this morning by the Jail Superintendent, and it is understood that effects of the fast are not yet perceptible.

TERMS NOT SATISFACTORY

It appears that when Government's terms were communicated to him yesterday afternoon, the Jail Officials believed that he had given up the idea of going on a fast. It was only when his evening meal, which was the first after the one at noon, was brought to him that his intention was made clear, the Mahatma stating that he was not satisfied with the terms given to him and that he was fasting till he was accorded the same privileges as before.

The Government of Bombay are understood to be still in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject and developments are awaited.—A. P.

FORCED FEEDING FOR GANDHIJI?

SIMLA, Aug. 17

It seems that over a week ago Gandhiji wrote asking for facilities for Harijan work and Government assured him that the quickest possible consideration would be given to his request.

Gandhiji, however, wrote on Tuesday mentioning that he would start a fast on Wednesday noon. This he did yesterday.

In the meantime, the Secretary of State's decision was received and communicated to Gandhiji in the terms announced by the Government communique. Gandhiji thereupon is reported to have abandoned his fast but towards the evening of yesterday Gandhiji it is said, wrote again to the Government that his earlier opinion in favour of abandoning the fast was prompted by the consideration to save his life and that as Harijan work was his life work for which he would lay down his life, he insisted on the fulfilment of his original demands requiring his being placed on the same footing as when he was a State prisoner. Towards the evening, therefore, he gave up food. Since then it is not known what attitude Gandhiji is taking and no further information is available.

HOW SIMLA VIEWS IT.

Official quarters consider that Gandhiji has been granted all reasonable facilities for the purpose of Harijan work but that they must recognise the difference between a State prisoner and a prisoner tried and imprisoned under the ordinary law. Further, when Gandhiji was free he did not use his time exclusively to Harijan work. It seems that Government's attitude has not materially changed. If Gandhiji therefore continues his fast, Government are expected to consider the question whether to give him 'forced feeding', which jail rules enjoin.

Definite information on all points may be available to-morrow when Government are likely to issue their communique.—A. P.

KAKA KALELKAR SEES GANDHIJI

POONA, Aug. 17.

Kaka Kalelkar was permitted to interview Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon in the presence of the jailor.

It is learnt, on the express understanding that he should not discuss the fast with Gandhiji. Kaka Kalelkar has taken from Ganhiji his artilies for the next issue of the Harijan.

Interviewed Kaka Kalelkar stated that he had been prohibited by Gandhiji himself to give any information to the press and declined to say anything regarding Gandhiji's condition.—A.P.

PICKETS PERSIST

MADRAS, August 17.

N.S. Varadachary, Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, and eight Congress volunteers who were arrested yesterday while picketing foreign cloth shops in Rattan Bazaar were let off to-day.

Later in the day they picketed foreign cloth shops again in China Bazaar Road. The police did not interfere.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS

MUTINY IN JAIL

HAVANA, Aug. 17.

A number of prisoners in gaol at Guantanamo mutinied and overpowered the warders after a struggle in which four prisoners and several warders were wounded.

The Government have appointed the Marquez of Sterling, formerly the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, as Ambassador at Washington.

Saenz, the new Secretary to Treasury, has been conferring today with Mr. Welles, American Ambassador in Cuba, on commercial relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

WHITE HOUSE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

An agreement on the principal points of the code of hours and wages for petroleum industry has been reachtd at the Conference at White House between President Roosevelt, General Johnson, Industrial Recovery Administrator, and Ickes, Secretary for the Interior.

General Johnson expressed the belief that the Code would get hundred per cent support from oilmen.—Reuter's Special.

SHOT DEAD IN ROWING BOAT

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 17

A verdict of death due to misadventure was returned at the inquest Jean Chesterton (17) who was shot dead in a Rowing boat by an R. A. F. gunner mstaking her boat for a target.

Witness agreed that the rowing boat was either in or veey near the danger zone and could easily be mistaken for a target.

It was the gunner's first practice in air with a live gun.

PUNJAB FLOODS.

LAHORE, August 17.

People living round about the Ravi river are experiencing what is said to have been equalled only by the 1925 floods.

Reports from Lyallpur state that a number of villages have been inundated and water to the depth of four feet has accumulated for miles around necessitating people taking shelter on roofs and high places. The Lahore-Lyallpur Road is said to be impassable due to the highway being submerged in four feet of water.

Lahore has not escaped the floods and an area up to about half a mile from the River Bank is inundated and several houses are completely surrounded by water.—A.P.

PRIDE OF IMPERIAL DELHI

Town Hall Which Is Claimed To Be British Empire's "Most Beautiful Building Opened By Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17.

The first civic building was opened in New Delhi, to-day when His Excellency the Viceroy performed in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, the opening of New Delhi's Town Hall.

Their Excellencies were received by Mr. F. T. Jones, Chief Engineer, Government of India and President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, who introduced them to Members of Committee, their Architect and Engineers concerned. Mr. Jones, welcoming Their Excellencies in the course of his speech said:—

The tremendous influences which have been at work since that momentous occasion, when His Majesty the King Emperor announced to the world that the Capital of India would from thenceforth be located at Delhi, have brought what was then a distant prospect to the verge of realisation. Lord Hardinge set the stage for a future, he could not fully see, and now that it is at its doors there is little wanting in New Delhi for its reception.

The country has acquired a Capital, which combines space with splendour and accessibility with independence. The vastness of the New Capital with its huge Secretariat buildings, the towering Viceroy's House, and the Assembly Chamber stand in a region which for historical monuments is no less important.

EMPIRE'S MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING.

Here, little less than 18 months ago, Sir John Thompson, as Chief Commissioner of Delhi, laid the foundation stone of this building, the Town Hall of New Delhi, and that ceremony, Your Excellency, marked a definite stage forward in the civic history of New Delhi. We see here to-day the completion of our endeavours in giving to this, the most beautiful city of the British Empire, a building that will blend with the tenacious evidences that mark the traditions of the past.

HIGHEST STANDARD SET.

Your Excellency, it has ever been our hope and ambition that this city of ours should develop, and develop on the lines of the highest ideals, always keeping in view the farewell words of Sir John Thompson, when he took leave of New Delhi, that the standard set for us was the highest, and it is by that standard our work will be judged.

Mr Jones then referred to the works already constructed that have been added to the lustre of Imperial Delhi—Schools on the Ridge, the Willingdon Hospital, developments in private buildings the Regal Theatre, etc. Proceeding, he said:

"But we have still to see the Race Course and a suitable Railway Station established within our city. With regard to the former, knowing Your Excellency's keen interest in this line of sport, we are confident of seeing the realisation of our hopes before Your Excellency's tenure of office comes to an end.

Until a suitable Railway Station is located in our midst, this Imperial City will be slow in attaining its maturity, and natural vigour.

WORK OF HEALTH DEPT.

The Health Department, under the guidance of Majors Aspinall and Chatterji, have striven hard to keep our city clean and free from disease. Their work, although successful, has been greatly handicapped owing to the existence of the refuse grounds, and the sewage farm.

We have still to recall the consideration of the Industrial Area which is conspicuous by its absence. However, industrial activity will, it is hoped, receive an impetus from the intensification and progressive location of the Government of India Offices and Staff in greater numbers.

"PERSONAL TOUCH."

"All this development would not have been possible had it not been for the kindly interest and help which we have received from Your Excellencies and Your Excellency's Govrnment. Ever since the arrival of Your Excellencies in our midst, we have received that personal touch of interest which has inspired us to go forward and complete those schemes which atthough in their very infancy, when we presented Your Excellency with our first address of welcome to New Delhi, are now accomplished facts.

PROGRESS OF MUNICIPALITY.

As Your Excellency is already aware, this Municipality has grown considerably during the past five years. In 1930/31, the income was below Rs. 3 lakhs, while last year our receipts amounted to Rs. 16 lakhs. It will therefore be seen that we have progressed with great strides during the past five years, and since the Committee assumed control over the various activities, transferred from the Central Public Works Department, we have striven hard in establishing a new and strong organisation, while the Local Government have thought fit to declare us a first class Municipality in April of last year.

LOAN OF RS. 15 LAKHS.

There is, however, still a lot to be done in the development of our City, and for this reason we have had to apply to Government for the loan of Rs. 15 lakhs in order to finish most important works left incomplete since the closure of the Imperial Capital protect, and among these, a housing scheme for our staff, which is a most urgent need.

With the present resources and the heavy indebtedness, the Committee will not, for many years to come, be able to carry out its annual programme without financial assistance from your Excellency's Government, particularl, in meeting the payment of interest and sinking fund towards the loan. This assistance the Committee hope will always be willingly afforded in the future as they have received in the past.

ADDITION TAXATION.

At the same time the Committee have reassured Your Excellency's Government that they intend to augment their income and have during the past year introduced various forms of additional taxation in order to secure this end.

HOUSES REALISED.

With the growing organisation before us and houses as we have been in a small hired building, a permanent Municipal Office and Town Hall became an absolute necessity, and we have at last realised our hopes in the completion of this building thanks to the design of our Architect, Mr. Gentry, and the expenditious work of our Contractor, Khan Sahib Raja Akbar Ali.

We now ask Your Excellency to formally declare the Town Hall of New Delhi open."

The Viceroy in declaring the Town Hall opened amidst cheers made a speech.

His Excellency then opened the Hall and unveiled inscription stone and Photograph of Sir John Thompson, who laid the foundation-stone of the building.

INSCRIPTION.

The Inscription on the stone is as follows:—

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL TOWN HALL.

His Majesty the King Emperor's Announcement at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

"We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General in Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital of Delhi. It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India, and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people."

The opening ceremony of this building was performed by His Excellency the Rt. Honble the Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., C.B.E Viceroy and Governor General of India on 17th August 1933.—A. P.

VICEROY THANKS

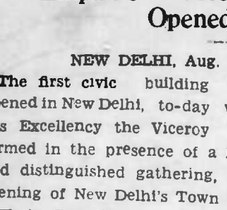
His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address of the New Delhi Municipal Committee at the opening of the Town Hall to-day said:—

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you how delighted Her Excellency and I are to be able to be present here this afternoon and to take the principal part in this interesting ceremony which has for its purpose the opening of this beautiful Town Hall which will be the administrative home of those upon whose shoulders lies the great responsibility of the development of this new capital city of India.

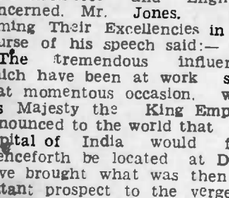
You have referred to many projects which the Committee have in mind and with which you are anxious to proceed and in this connection may I thank you for your graceful references to the all important part which Lady Willingdon has played in the enlargement of the Willingdon Hospital in New Delhi and we both much appreciate the fact that you have called it by our name.

And now gentlemen, before proceeding with the opening ceremony of the Town Hall, I should like to add my tribute to that which was paid by you, sir, to the splendid work done by your architect, Mr. Gentry, and your contractor, Khan Sahib Akbar All.—A.P.

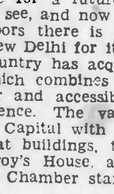
MORNING NOON and NIGHT



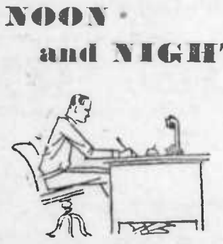
To the office in the morning, coolly and comfortably dressed in a suit of Edsu material and wearing a shirt of Edsu fabric also. Inexpensively dressed, too, since Edsu Suitings are only As. 9/9, and Edsu Shirtings as little as As. 6/9 per yard. Both are remarkably durable and stand up to constant washings.



A set or two of tennis in the afternoon, wearing a shirt of one of the Edsu special cellular weaves, and trousers of Edsu drill. The cellular weave shirtings cost As. 8/3 per yard and white drill As. 6/9 a yard.



Off to your bath in an Edsu Bath-Gown of coloured towelling that costs only Rs. 12/8, and with a big Edsu towel for an invigorating rub-down. These Bath-Gowns are available in a number of colours, with contrasting collars and cuffs.



And finally to bed, in a suit of Edsu Pyjamas, between Edsu sheets. Made-up Pyjama Suits are ready in all sizes in plain or striped materials from Rs. 3/4 per suit, or you can purchase the material only—from As. 6/9 per yard.

EDSU Fabrics

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9, Forbes Street, Fort
Miranda House, Supari Bagh Road, Parel
Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla
378, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar

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Laxshmi Road, City

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EXPERT HAIR DRESSER

Mr D Roy Morada, member of the well-known and highly respectable family of Babu Ram & Sons, of the North-West Frontier Province, has recently returned from England, after passing with distinction at the Gallia Institute, in ladies' hairdressing, permanent waving, beauty culture, etc. He has also had special training at the Gallia Institute of Paris and is the first Indian to have passed with distinction from that Institute.

EXTRAVAGANT MARRIAGES

Indore Council Passes Bill For Their Control

INDORE, Aug. 15.
(By Mail).

"As extravagance in connection with marriage ceremonies is growing day by day amongst the people and in some communities, the people, irrespective of their means undergo heavy expenses on such occasions on account of such practices prevailing in their community and owing to false ideas of keeping up their position, it is desirable that in these hard times such practices should be discouraged and marriage expenses controlled in some manner." This was the object and reason put forward by Mr. L. K. Marathe, a member of the Indore Legislative Committee while moving at the Committee's last session a bill to control marriage expenses.

ONLY 50 GUESTS!

The bill, which applies to the entire Holkar territory lays down that on the occasion of a marriage, whether of a boy or a girl, no person shall give more than two feasts and the marriage party shall not consist of more than 50 guests. Besides no person shall display before the panchas of his caste any clothes, ornaments or other presents intended to be sent on the occasion of or in connection with the marriage to the bridegroom or his family or party.

The bill provides that a breach of this would render the person so doing liable to a fine up to Rs. 1,000 or in default one week's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Marathe, the mover, asked for immediate consideration of the bill.

Seth Narayan Lachhiram opposed the motion and asked Government to invite public opinion on the bill.

AMENDMENTS.

At the suggestion of some of the members the bill was amended in as much as the punishment of the offender with imprisonment was dropped and two clauses, stating that the magistrate inquiring into the cases under the Act shall be a first class magstrate and that no offence under the Act shall be nquired into after the expiry of a period of six months after the commission of the same, were added. The bill then passed all the stages and finally when put to vote was carried by a majority, Seth Narayan not voting.

The Act will come into operation after it receives the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who is now in Europe.—A.P.

JUTES RULE SLIGHTLY BETTER

Coals Steady & Unchanged Resulting In Fair Turnover

CALCUTTA Aug. 17.

Jutes ruled slightly better due to outside support and professional interest. Coals were steady and unchanged and fair turnover resulted. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous Indian Wood Products marked down one point and Burn and Co. ordy was easier. Securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ p.c. paper 84/8; 3½ per cent new loan 1947/50 94/11 4 per cent loan 1943 101/14; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 97/14 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/10 small lot; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 107/14; 4 per cent new Punjab Loan 1948 96/15 small lot.

Banks—Central Bank 23 ex div.

Railways—Ahmadpur Katka 72 ex div small lots; Bankura Damodar River 72 ex div small lot; Eurdwan Cutwa Ry 72/8; ex div small lots; Kalighat Falta 72 ex div small lots.

Coals: — Amalgamated 13/8; Bengal 217/8; Borrea ordy 10; Burraqur 11/4; Equitable 17/12; Katras Jherriah 31/14; Pench Valley 33/4; Raneegunge 33/10; Standard 26/8.

Jutes—Alliance 275; Anglo-India 342; Barnagore 131; Belvedere 344; Budge Budge 306; Clive 26/1; Empire 36/6 cum div; Gourepore pref 111 small lot; Howrah 49/2; Kamarhatty 454; Kelvin pref 131 cum div; Kinnison 603; National 20/14; New Central pref 131; Reliance 71/8; Standard 337 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/15; Dacca electric 15/12 small lot; Upper Ganges Valley electric 7; Shahajanpur electric 6; Indian Iron and Steel 4/3; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 42/8; Indian Standard Wagon pref 108; Triton Insurance 170 small lot; Associated Hotels pref 82; Indian Wood Products 31; Calcutta Tramways ordy 16/8 small lot; Titaghur Paper pref 100 Titaghur Paper paid up 134; Fort Shipping 12/7 cum div.

Sugars:—Carew and Co. 14/12; Cawnpore 36/6; Ryam 44; Samastipore 15 small lot.

Teas—Eastern Cachar 11/14; Hantapara 4/28 Hattikhina 20/4; Naga Hills 17/12; New Docars 884/8; Sonai River 17/8; Texpore 8 Tengani 7.—A.P.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA

Four Up-countrymen Jump Out Of Car, Stab Durwan Of Marwari Firm And Decamp With Rs. 10,000

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17

A daring daylight robbery was committed in the heart of the city this afternoon when four up-countrymen jumped out of a motor car, stabbed and seriously injured the Durwan of a Marwari firm and are believed to have escaped with Rs. 10,000 carried by the Durwan.

It appears that the Durwan accompanied by another employee of the firm was proceeding to the Amherst Street Post Office with two parcels containing Rs. 10,000 in currency notes.

At the junction of narrow streets, a car drove up to them and one of the occupants assaulted the Durwan with a lathi and later stabbed him.

The Durwan's companion immediately fled and still remains untraced.

The bandits escaped presumably with the money, the disappearance of which cannot be accounted for by the Durwan. No arrest has been made.

The Durwan has been removed to hospital.—A. P.

NO COUNCIL ENTRY

Kamaladevi Denies Press Report Of Her Forming Separate Party

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has issued the following statement:—

Ever since the close of the Poona Conference, I have been hearing of a Socialistic Party that I am supposed to have formed along with some Bombay friends of mine. I am told there has been a good deal discussed and written about this supposed party, which so far as I am aware, is a pure creation of the press.

Unfortunately, circumstances prevented me from giving this matter the prompt attention it needed. My son's prolonged and serious illness allowed me neither time for it, nor interest in it. But since a lot of useless speculation is being indulged in leading to such confusion, I feel I should clear this matter up, in fairness to all concerned.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

While the Poona Conference was proceeding, some individuals convened an informal meeting of all those within the Congress interested in Socialism. It was decided that these individuals should set forth a memorandum embodying Socialistic principles they believed in, and endeavour to spread their ideas within the Congress through educative propaganda with a view to getting the Congress ultimately to accept them and a programme which would lead to the establishment of a Socialist state in India with the coming of Swaraj, because some of us have long felt that a clearer conception and idealogy of the full implications of freedom should ge given to the country.

NOT FOR COUNCIL ENTRY.

So far I am aware, there has not been and there is no mention of forming a party, nor is this a move towards Council entry as the belief seems to prevail We are Congress people who abide by the Congress creed and discipline. This move on our part is not with a view to creating more parties and factions or leading revolts against particular leaders; but we are only animated with the hope that with a better knowledge and understanding of Socialism, the Congress may be led to adopt a more militant programme to fight against imperialism.

Elissa Landi is reported to have terminated her contract with Fox, by mutual consent, as the result of disagreements with the studio over 'I Loved You Wednesday.

Ramon Novarro left London on Wednesday en route for Hollywood, where he is to appear with Jeanette Macdonald in the new M.-G.-M musical picture, "The Cat and the Fiddle."

PUNJAB GOVT. LOAN CLOSED DOWN

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A Communique states: The total subscriptions to the cash section of the loan recently floated by the Punjab Government were, in the Punjab Rs. 15,878,700 and at Calcutta Rs. 43,313,800 making a total of Rs. 59,192,500. The loan was closed down in Calcutta shortly after 10 a.m. on the opening day and in the Punjab before noon on the same day. The loan is quoted at a premium of As. 12 to-day (17th August).

As regards the conversion section of the loan, the face value of 1932 bonds which are maturing in October next converted on the opening day was just under Rs. 73 lakhs.—A. P.

DONATIONS TO LEPER ASYLUM

The following donations to the Asylum were received during the month of April, May and June, 1933:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Secretary, Lodge Cornwallis	25	0	0
Messrs. Joharmal Sarupchand and Co., through Mr. Daniel Judah	15	0	0

From the Indian Red Cross Society 150 pillow cases, 40 blankets and oranges.

Dr. R. Row, M.D.: Instruments, Glass Trays, Medicines, Lamps, Irrigators, stretchers, etc., etc.

Through Mrs. Karaka: Indian Cinema Films.

Cinema Lilm: The Pathe India.

The following newspapers were supplied gratis: The "Hindu" and the "Anglo-Lusitano".

Sweets from several persons were also received.

Your Mistakes in English STAND OUT!

YOU cannot hide your mistakes in English—they stand out sharply, giving others an unfortunate impression of you. You may not make such glaring errors as "He don't," "You was," "I ain't." But perhaps you may make other mistakes which offend the ears of cultured people and cause them to judge you unfairly.

No one will correct *your* mistakes in English. People are too polite. They fear you will feel insulted, and unconsciously you keep on making the same mistakes. And, though you may think your English is good, it may be dotted with errors which *others* notice, and which destroy many of your opportunities for advancement.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

For many years Sherwin Cody studied the problem of creating *the habit* of using good English. After countless experiments, he finally invented a simple method by which you can acquire a better command of the English language in only 15 minutes a day.

Under old methods rules are memorised, but correct habits are not formed. Soon the rules themselves are forgotten. The new Sherwin Cody method provides, on the contrary, *for the formation of correct habits*, by constantly calling attention only to the *mistakes you make*—and then showing you the right way so that correct English soon becomes "second nature". Already over 70,000 people have used this method with the most marked results.

BOOKLET ON ENGLISH.

A new booklet explaining Mr. Cody's invention is ready. If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, pronunciation, or if your vocabulary is limited, this new free booklet, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day" will prove a revelation to you. Merely post the coupon or a letter for it now.

The Metropolitan Institute,
, Alipore Road, Delhi 4.

Please send me your FREE booklet "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This request does not obligate me in any way.

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Enclose 2 as. in stamps for Postage.

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs 2.

The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Scientifically Designed— Built to last!

If you are still using Foreign Tooth-brushes it's because you haven't seen ARYAN—the premier Swadeshi Tooth-brush built like a Rolls-Royce with the finest and most expensive raw materials, and yet sold at a low price. Its coloured handle, fine but firm and sterilized bristles, its unique design and scientific yet solid construction are all the features that are rarely present in foreign brushes selling at double its price. You'll like its cleansing and polishing qualities too and above all the honest service it gives you.

LET THE NEXT TOOTH-BRUSH YOU BUY BE ARYAN.

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Dr. P. DHARGALKAR,
Dental Surgeon.

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Ask for particulars.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. *Managers.*

JAPAN'S COTTON EXPORTS DECLINING

June Exports Of Piecegoods Show Fall Of Nearly 22 Million Square Yards Compared With May

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association reports that the total exports of cotton piece goods for June amounted to 179,482,000 square yards, showing a fall of 21,979.000 square yards compared with the preceding month.

The total exports for the first six months of this year, however, registered a sharp increase of yards or 75.000.000 yen compared with the same period last year, making a total of 1035.000,000 square yards, valued at 183000000 yen. The figure represents a moderate decline of 182,600.000 square yards when comparison be made with the previous six-month period.

Exports by principal destinations are given here:—

(Unit 1.000 square yards)

Exports	Jan.-June 1933	Jan.-June 1932
China	163,947	126,943
Hongkong	12.861	9.626
Dutch East Indies	182,551	131,590
British India	268.586	283,754
Others	407.178	263,050
Total	1,035,124	814966
(Value)	183,694,000 Yen	107.788,000 Yen

INCREASED COTTON IMPORTS.

Japan's principal cotton exports and imports for the first 10 days of July, through the 16 leading ports were as under (in 1000 yens):—

	EXPORTS. July 1-10 1933	July 1-10 1932
Cotton yarn	468	622
Raw silk	11,351	1.779
Cotton textiles	7,106	6,525
Silk textiles	1,673	1.606
	IMPORTS.	
Raw cotton	18,608	8,911

Volume of raw silk exports and raw cotton imports are:— (In 100 kin)

	EXPORTS.	
Raw silk	11,416	9,766
	IMPORTS.	
Raw cotton	366,651	280.344

Exports of raw silk for the period suffered decline of 3,068 bales and 2,259.000 yen as compared with the preceding 10 days, while those of silk textiles dropped by only 200,000 yen. On the other hand, however, a rather drastic decrease of 2,737,000 yen was made in exports of cotton piece goods:

FALL OF TEXTILE EXPORTS.

The fall of cotton textile exports (writes the "Japan Times"), is partly attributable to the unfavourable pressure from the higher tariffs effected in various countries, while it is also interpreted as a reaction of the remarkable expansion, registered in the latter part of the first half of the year. Another cause contributory to the inactiveness in cotton piece-goods is the fact that it is now the monsoon season in India and the business is slackest there in general.

The large imports of raw cotton, which reached 366,000 piculs for the period, set a new high 10 day record since 1930. The heavy arrivals of raw cotton at this time of the year is ascribed to the fact that arrivals of this important commodity during the first half of the year were approximately 800.000 piculs smaller than the usual import record.

Regarding th future outlook, many traders aticipat that a favourabl balance will be witnessed for about three months to come, unless a drastic alteration takes place in the financial and monetary policies of the United States. The traders are of the belief that the effect of the prevailing high yen rate will be very well cancelled by the higher commodity prices in America. They are not too optimistic, however, as to the later developments, for they are apprehensive of possible intensification of the tariff war and control of export business.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 16.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta, per cwt. 7/4-1/2 Aug-Sept sellers

C and F Bombay per cwt 7/4-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers

C and F Karachi per cwt. 7/4-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers

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Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

TUNGABADRA PROJECT

Hyderabad Government Makes Considerable Headway

HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), (By Mail).

Considerable headway has been made by the Nizam's Government in working out detailed estimates regarding the Tungabadra Project; and as this was the main subject left outstanding after the conversations in February last between the Nazam's Government and the Government of Madras, it is anticipated that work on the project will begin no sooner the estimates are sanctioned by both the Governments.

Meanwhile details regarding the Hyderabad part of the project have been completed and some of the figures available strikingly demonstrate the magnitude of the whole scheme.

Briefly, this consists of a dam across the Tungabadra at Mallapuram and a reservoir with a storage capacity of a hundred million cubic feet, both being among the biggest in the world, and second only in India to the Metur dam and storage. Two main canals will take off from either bank of the river.

The canal on the Hyderabad side having its still at an elavation of 1,585 feet above sea-level will pass through 23 miles of very difficult cauntry in the Anagondi hills, from whence it will emerge into the plains. In this first reach the physical features of the country are considered very favourable for the generation of hydro electric power, the canal dropping 122 feet at mile 17-1|2.

140 MILES LONG CANAL.

The whole main canal will be about 140 miles long and will end at Rampoor village, two miles to the west of Raichur. From here two branches will take off one to the north and another to the south of Reichur, and wil join again after a distance of about 40 miles to the east of Mangampet village. From this point the tail canal is to be aligned along the watershed dividing the Tungabadra and the Kishna. The total distance of the main and branch canals will be 215 miles, but besides there will be distributory and sub-distributory canals and other minor branches, about 150 in number, aggregating about 3,500 miles.

The entire canal system when completed will command about 19 lakhs acres of land situated in Raichur district in the talukas of Gangawati, Sindhur, Manvi, Deodrug, Raichur and Alampur, in addition to lands belonging to Kopal Jagir, Anagondi and Gudwal Samasthanams.

As the result of the Conference between the Chief Engineers of the Nizam's Government and the Government of Madras it has been agreed that they will draw off from the joint reservoir equal quantities of water to irrigate lands on each side.

12 LAKHS OF ACRES FOR CULTIVATION.

Of the 19 lakhs of acres thus available only 12 lakhs will be open for cultivation, the remaining acreage being taken up by roads, villages, etc. Of these 12 lakhs on account of the limited supply of water which will be available only 6-1|2 lakhs acres will be cultivated.

The area fixed tenattively for cultivation on the Hyderabad side will be as under:—

Khariff	1.50,000 acres.
Rice	1.20.000 acres.
Fruit Gardens and Garden Crops	60,000 acres.
Rabi	3,00,000 acres.
Sugar Cane	15,000 acres.
Total	6,45,000 acres.

The revenue realisable from the project after full development will be roughly Rs. 41.6 lakhs, representing a return of 5-1|5 per cent. of the capital layout of Rs. 8 crores.—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 16.

Chartered Bank of I A and China.	£15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.),	£129
P and O Banking Corporation.	£9-3/4
National Bank of India.	£45-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent.,	£110-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent.,	£100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£62
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71-3/8
Indian Stock 3½ per cent 1931	£83-3/8
Indian Stock 4½ per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2½ per cent	£73-3/4
War Loan, 3½ per cent	£99-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	£110-1/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

B C RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling I. T and D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32,
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.
New York B C. RATE:—
T T 305 3/4 nominal.
Banks selling T T 303 3/4 nominal.
Banks buying T T 299 3/4 nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 636
Banks buying D D 640.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 80 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 93

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8.

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 102 1/2.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.39 2/2 16th nst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/4 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 17th inst
London/Paris 84.25 16th inst.
London/Belgium. 23.64 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.07 16th inst.
London/Italy 62.75 16th inst.
London/Berlin 13.84 16th inst.
London/Holland 8.17 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th inst.
London/New York 4.41 1/4 16th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £6-4-10 15th inst. £6-5-3 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 3/4 15th inst. 17 3/4 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 7/8 15th inst. 17 13/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 3/8 15th inst. 35 3/16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 p.c. 15th inst. 7/16 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 11/16 p.c. 15th inst. 11/16 p.c. 16th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Messrs. Lowis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	2 15 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 12 6
Turner & Newall	1 12 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 7½
Attock Oil	0 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 10 0
Electric Supply Corporation	3 13 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd.	0 13 9
Beira Railways	0 8 1½
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 13 0
Marconi International Marine	1 13 3
Calendar's Cable & Construction Co.	3 2 3
General Elec. Ord.	2 2 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p c 2nd Pref.	28 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America dollar	6.00
Maltyalam Plantations	1 3 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantations	1 15 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 0
Wm. Cory & Son	3 12 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 5 5 19 p c

General Tendency Improving.

RUBBER OUTLOOK

Liverpool. Aug. 16.

Rubber waiting further developments restriction, meanwhile acts well in face of weakness in American commodities.

January|March	3-7|8 3-15|16
April|June	3-31|32 4-1|82

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	dol.
Amer Power & Light Com	1 1/2
Amer Power & Light Pfd	6
Amer Power & Light 5 p.c P. A	23
Ame. Forn. Power Com	1
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	47 1/4
Amer Forn. Power 7 p.c P	23
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond 5 dol. Prd.	47
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Ptd.	...
Consolidated Gas	47 1/2
Columbia Gas	19 1/4
United Light & Power A	5
North American	23
United Corpn.	9
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel.	124 1/2
Western Union Telg.	60 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
Cheasapeake & Ohio	45
New York Central	41 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	118
Pennsylvania R R.	34
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	29 1/2
International Carriers	8
Mac Intyre	32
Alaska Juneau	25 1/2
Noranda Mines	32
Kelvinators	10 1/4
	dol
United States Steel	50
Bethelehem Steel	38 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	24
American Smelting	33
Int. Nickel Common	18 1/2
International Harvestor	34
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	31
Glidden	16
Genera Motors	29 3/4
Packar Motor	5
Chrysle	36 1/4
General Electric	23 1/4
Goodyear Tyre	36
United Aircraft	33 1/2
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	20
Standard Oil of N. J.	36
Mid Con. Petroleum	11
Philips Petroleum	12 1/4
St Regis Paper	5
American Radiator	15
National City Bank	30 1/2
Guaranty Trust	316
Sun Life of Canada	450
American Ice Co.	11 1/2
Bush	4

Unsettled conditions in grain market influencing stock market unfavourable.

MAYMYO GETS SIX INCHES OF RAIN

Monsoon Continues Strong In Bengal And Bihar

POONA, Aug. 17.

Monsoon has been strong in Bihar, Bengal and Upper Burma and active in Assam but continue to be weak elsewhere. Scattered thundershowers are again reported from east and north Punjab and south-east Madras Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and local in lower Burma, United Provinces, north Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, Punjab, North West Frontier Province Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair, quarter: Maymyo, six, Myitkyina, three; Bassein, Toungoo, Mandalay, Bhamo, half; Chittagong, five; Cherrapunji, three; Mymensingh, two, Narayanganj, Behrampore, Purnea, Gaya, one and half; Silchar, Calcutta, Bogra, Dinajpur, Darjeeling Naya Dumka, one; Jalpaiguri, three quarters; Dibrugarh, Shillong, Barisal, half; Dehra Dun, one; Mussourie, three-quarters; Dalhouse, one, Lahore, Mt. Abu, half; Lyallpur, Cherat, quarter; Khandala, Mysore, Kodaikanal, one and half; Gadag one; Coimbatore, Salem, half; Madura, Mercara, Coonoor, quarter.

Forecast: Monsoon will continue to be active in upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar and thunderstorm and rain will increase in Madras Presidency and Mysore.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, August 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 17|8|33 at Colaba Pt. 0.11"; Fort 0.40"; J.J. Hospital 0.24"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.09".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Pt. 41.43; Fort 66.10; J.J. Hospital 48.24; C. L., Matunga 43.85.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Pt. 52.08; Fort 59.46; J.J. Hospital 56.00.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Pt. 73.39; Fort 80.42; J.J. Hospital 73.83.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 17.

Following is the summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17|8|1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.026 inches.

Temperature dry bulg at 8 a.m. 80.3 deg. Wet bulb 76.3 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 deg. (0.6 below normal); Minimum 76.2 deg. (0.4 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.01 inches; during the year 44.28 inches.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires from Bulsar under date August 16:—

Line between Amod and Jambusar and Jambusar and Kavi on Broach Jambusar Railway has been breached. Transhipment is impossible. Through communcation will be restored in about a week.—A. P.

NO CHANGE IN IMPERIAL BANK RATE

Bombay, August 17.—The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.—A. P.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 16.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull C.I.F. ton £10:10:0 Aug/Sept. Sellers.

Rapeseed Torla, Hull/Continent. ton £10:6:3 Aug/Sept Sellers.

free

Six Beautiful Colours

These beautiful toilet tumblers, in a shade to match every colour scheme.

Here is an opportunity to get free a beautiful, non-fragile, toilet tumbler in any of the six different colours—EBONY—PINK and GREEN—LIGHT RED—DARK RED—ORANGE and GREEN

Buy to-day a large tube of the wonderful ODOL TOOTH PASTE or a flask of the long famous ODOL MOUTH WASH—with either of them you get a tumbler free. Take advantage of this offer to-day, the number of tumblers is limited.

★ Use ODOL TOOTH PASTE and you will be proud of the pearly whiteness of your teeth. Antiseptic properties make your mouth clean and healthy, it cleans smoothly but surely, not damaging the delicate enamel.

★ If you rinse your mouth regularly with ODOL MOUTH WASH you keep it free from germs and lessen the chance of catching infectious diseases. In addition you will marvel at the clean, sweet condition of your mouth

Odol

MOUTH WASH and TOOTH PASTE

WHEAT UNSETTLES ALL AMERICAN MARKETS

Speculative Unloading Breaks Bottom

WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION BECOMING ANXIOUS

Rumours Of Inflationary Measures

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Maximum fall in Chicago Wheat prices on Wednesday, created considerable nervousness on American Exchanges. Cotton, Grains, Seeds and Stocks were under the influence of heavy selling pressure.

Cotton broke sharply during the early part of the day and a decline of 43 was recorded. Old Bulls were unloading and Southern selling depressed prices. The alarming and destructive decline in prices created unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and spinners have withdrawn support.

DROPPING PRICES.

The aims and objects of the National Recovery Act are losing ground and the Washington administration is anxious to save the sinking commodity ship. It was rumoured that President Roosevelt will now take some inflationary measures to avert the crisis. General confidence is impaired and mere threat of inflation will not revive any important buying other natural reactionary buying. American Cotton crop is doing well and the curtailment plan has failed to reduce the supply. Nature seems against such a move and under favourable weather crop conditions the crop looks over 12-1|2 million bales.

ONLY RALLIES.

A crop of this size cannot be marketed without forcing prices down and if prices recover as a result of inflationary steps, we fear the improvement will be difficult to maintain. However in view of drastic decline in prices and with possibility of some Government measure and other crop factors we believe the decline is overdone for the time being.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 4 points. There was some scattered buying at the opening which wiped off the opening decline. At the advance there was heavy speculative unloading which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a break of 43 points, October delivery reaching a new low level at 8.47. In the afternoon rumours of some inflationary measurts induced short covering which hardened prices and the market closed at a net decline of 19 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 8.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points at 8.55c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 6 to 7 points. There was moderate selling including hedge selling which was offset by limited trade calling. There was further Bombay buying which was followed by heavy hedge selling and stop-loss selling. Prices ruled easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.52d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN & INDIANS.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 12 points. Egyptian cotton futures ring was weak and [illegible]s declined 20 to 16 points. [illegible]ht Alexandria Cotton futures market kas easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 24 to 16 points.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Despite heavy rains in Oklahoma and Arkansas and the American Mills consumption for July being 600,000 bales which was somewhat larger than expected, prices broke sharply due to the nervousness in Chicago on the grain exchange.

The latest cable states the American Government have sanctioned the payment of 100 million dollars to the cotton farmers and 90 million to the wheat farmers who have agreed to curtail production, and the planters will under-plough 25 to 50 per cent of crops now growing. The debts to Government for seed and production loans will not be deducted from this bounty.

The last hour improvement in New York prices is attributed to important decisions having been reached at Washington, the official announcement of which is anxiously awaited.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 8.90, unchanged at 10-04 a.m.; Lowest 8.47 —.43 down at 11-57 a.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL.—General liquidation following weakness American cotton grain. No incentive to buy in absence of any inflationary action.

NEW YORK.—The alarming and destructive declines in American commodity markets is rendering nil and void efforts of National Industrial Recovery Act and will probably force administration to promptly exercise the powers vested and inferentially directed by last Congress to inflate currency. If this is done it should mean enhancement to higher values. We advocate purchases in conservative volume on this supposition.

NEW YORK.—Weakness in grain markets causing liquidation of old longs materially strengthening technical position. Trade interests buying on way down. United States Government weekly weather report favourable.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

LIVERPOOL.—Opinion gaining ground that being long Liverpool against sales New York may be very dangerous owing possibility dumping.

NEW YORK:—Persistent decline commodities reviving inflation talk; secretary Agriculture intimated New Cotton Curtailment Plan likely next year.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York December. Highest 9.11 (10-06 a.m.); Lowest 8.66 (11.56 a. m.)

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-03 a.m.:—Heavy rains New Orleans District (S.E. Louisiana), and San Antonio District (South Texas). Light rains Abilene District (North Texas).

8-46 p.m.:—Liverpool Market declined in sympathy with weakness in U.S.A. cotton, wheat and stocks. Weekly Government Weather Report normal.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"All markets under influence of straightening out Chicago wheat situation."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"With crop to be sold and American Spinners fully covered temporarily and uncertainty grain markets think tendency cotton still somewhat lower and cannot recommend purchases at the moment. America may inflate but that will not affect world prices."

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable dated 16th instant (6-8 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Though immediate prospects are bearish, we believe prices are becoming rather attractive for long pull, and advise careful purchases on breaks."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 16.

October 1933	8.71—.19	
December 1933	8.89—.21	
January 1934	9.01—.15	
March 1934	9.13—.19	
May 1934	9.34—.12	
Middling Spot	8.65—.20	

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East:—Cloudy with probably showers.

West:—Partly cloudy with showers except Oklahoma where fair conditions.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug. 16

SAKEL:—		
Nov.	13.64—.21	
Jan.	14.03—.24	
Mar.	14.45—.23	
ASH.:—		
Aug.	11.62 .15	
Oct.	11.36—.17	
Dec.	11.49—.16	

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—October 169; Jan. 151; March 147.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May (199)—Liverpool May 5.34 Rs. 33 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May (199)—New York May (9.34) Rs. 37 at 4.40 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

July Figure For U. S. Mills

The total consumption cotton by mills in the United States amounted to 600,000 Bales against 696,000 bales during June last. Total consumption for the seasor as compared with past seasons is as under:—

Season	Bales.
1932-33	6,136,000
1931-32	4.870.000
1930-31	5.271,000
1929-30	6,114,000
1928-29	7,098,000
1927-28	6.838,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

F P Bales.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date 16-8-33	170000	162000
Receipts Yesterday 16-8-33	12000	11000
Exports to date 16-8-33	283000	237000
Stock at Ports 11-8-33	2965000	3344000
Stock Interior Towns 11-8-33	1151000	1313000
Stock Liverpool 11-8-33	828000	752000
Visible Supply 11-8-33	6378000	6679000
Quantity in Sight 11-8-33	6378000	6667000
Quantity out of Sight 11-8-33	366000	267000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 16.

October	8.65—.13
December	8.87—.13
Middling Spot	8.55—.13
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October	8.73
December	8.93
New York Noon Call:—	
October	8.60
December	8.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	12.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	12.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing
August 1933		5.21—.15
September 1933		5.20—.15
October 1933	5.30	5.22—.15
November 1933		5.23—.15
December 1933		5.26—.14
January 1934	5.36	5.28—.14
February 1934		5.30—.14
March 1934		5.32—.14
April 1934		5.34—.14
May 1934		5.36—.14
June 1934		5.38—.13
July 1934		5.40—.13
August		5.41—.13
Middling Spot		5.52—.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.56
Fine (Good Staple)	4.71
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.88
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.65
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.80
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.95
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.54
Fine	3.64
Superfine	3.74
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1933	7.00
November 1933	7.06
January 1934	7.15
March 1934	7.23
May 1934	7.31
June 1934	7.39
F.G.F. Spot	7.52

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3-1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	84-10
3½ per cent G P N Cash	84-10¼
4 per cent. 1960/70 Sett	97-11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	97-12
5 per cent. 1945/55 Sett	'12-15
5 per cent. 1945/55 Cash	113/0
TAXFREES.	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	112-0
5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B D L	107-14
3½ per cent 1947/50 Cash	94-11
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash	101-12
4 per cent 1943 Cash	101-14
4½ per cent 1934 Cash	102-6
4-1|2 p.c| 1955-60 Cash	105-6
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash	106-11
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash	106-14
5 per cent 1935 Cash	104-8
5½ per cent 1938/40 Cash	107-15
6½ per cent 1935 T B Cash	107-8
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable)	
4 per cent. B P T 1974	93-8
4 per cent. M. Deb. 1974	92-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	106-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 per cent K P T 1956	115-8
6½ per cent B I T 1937	107-10

3 p.c. G. P. Notes opened at 84/15; declined to 84/9/6 to close at 84/10/0.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The local silver market ruled steady to-day with scattered buying. Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 55/2 and after advancing to Rs. 55/7 ruled quiet. Gold market is steady with a better enquiry.

Ready silver	55/0/0
Bhadarva	55/5/0
Aso	55/12/0
Ready Gold	30/15/0
Bhadarva	30/15/6
Aso	30/15/9

SILVER SMALL BUSINESS.

Spot	17-3/4
Forward	17-13/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz.,	£6:5:3

NEW [illegible]VER

New York, Aug. 16.

Spot silver	35-3/8c
September	35.20
December	35.86
January	36.13
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Aug. 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 0-7/16 p. c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate. 0-11/16 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate. 2 p c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 p c to 3 p. c.

Interest day to day loan, 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan loan 0-1/4 per cent.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Aug. 16.

September	0.87 1/8
December	0.90 3/4
May	0.94 7/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

October	60 5/8d.
December	62 5/8d.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Bales.
Khandesh	131
Central India	48
March	64 1/2d.
Berar	283
Sind-Punjab	11
Compta-Dharwar	1,162
Western-Northerns	371
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	277
Persians	153
Egyptians	137
East Africans	203
Total Cotton	2,776
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,708
Linseed	20,524
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	169
Gingellyseed	155
Groundnuts	2,691
Rice	18,680
Myrabollams	412
Cottonseed	640
Gram	879
Joowar	175
Barley	2,345
Bajree	1,632
	Tons.
Coal	475

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 16.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.84
Amsterdam	8.17-1/4
Brussels	23.64
Madrid	39.51
Milan	62.75
Berne	17.07
Paris	84.21
Prague	111.37
T. T. London on New York	4.40

LINSEED OILS.

London, Aug. 16.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 20/4-1/2 Aug Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 21/3 Jan/Apl. Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Despite a further drop of 19 points in New York futures, the local market ruled steady to-day. Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs 198/8 and after declining to Rs 198 prices advanced to Rs 199/8 on buying by Bazar operators. The general feeling is in favour of a reaction and the market shows steady tone.

Liverpool market opened very steady at a rise of 6 points and later on was quoted 8 points higher. The local market remained very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach J/A	178	4
Broach A/M	199	8
Oomra D/J	170	12
Bengal D/J	145	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bengal Superfine	151
Bengal Fine	148
Bengal F.G.	145
Sind-Punjab Fine	148
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	178/80
Nagpur Savner Fine	178/80
Yeotmal Fine	174
Arvi Fine	175
Ellichpur Fine	174
Amraoti-Berar Fine	170
Khamgaon Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	162
Khandesh Fine	158
Muthia F.G.	140
Jalal/Sallu F.G.	160
Burwah Sanavad F.G	170
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	168
Broach F.G.	180/81
Punjab/American	193
Punjab/American mix	178
Cambodia	238/40
Miraj/Sangli	178/83
Compta Good	183
Bagalkot	168/73
Busoga	316
Kampala	320

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Extra Spr.-fine.	Sup. Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G.:—			
Bengal U. P.	147	144	141	138
Panjab	147	144	141	138
Rajputana	147	144	141	138
Oomra No. 3	176	174	172	169
Oomra No. 1	183	181	179	176
Oomra No. 2	179	177	175	172
Broach No. 2		184	182	180	178
Punjab-Ame.		193	191	189	187
Surat		234	232	230	228
Rajpipla		234	232	230	228
Navsari		244	242	240	238

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	131	219,744
Central India	48	207,520
Barsi and Nagar	——	133,766
Hpderabad-Gaorani	——	55,681
Berar	283	470,367
Central Provinces	——	136,164
Total Oomras	462	1,223,242
Dholera	——	296,085
N.-W. Provinces	——	8,155
Rajputana	——	84,304
Sind-Punjab	11	106,729
Broach	——	327,729
Coompta & Dharwar	1,162	93,168
Westerns-Northerns	371	73,455
Cocoanada	——	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	277	59,588
Persian	153	7,580
American	——	75,196
Egyptian & African	340	152,701
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	——	188
Total	2,776	2,508,133

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	year.
Europe	1,677	404,159
Japan & China	1,100	1,179,188
Coast Ports	205	28,830
Up-country by Rail	——	133,271
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	——	14,528
Total	2,982	1,759,976

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 17th day of August, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B. T.)	April-May. 1934. Rs.	July-Aug. 1933. Rs.
10-30	198/4	178/4
12-30	198/8	178/8
2-30	199/0	179/0
4-30	199/12	179/12
5-30	199/4	179/4
	April-May.	July-Aug.
Highest	199/12	179/12
Lowest	198/4	178/4
		April-May.
Teji Mandi Sahi		199/4

ROOM RATES.

Superfine	186
Fine	183
Fully Good	180
Good	177

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel & Cement Steady With Good Enquiry

MILL SHARES RULE EASY

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day with a fairly large demand for Steel Preference Shares. Tata Steel Second Preference shares rose to Rs. 99-8 while Defds firmed upto Rs. 200. Ordinary shares were comparatively quiet. There was good demand for Cement shares as investors are taking keen interest. These shares look like going up gradually. Tata Constructive shares are also drawing attention. Mill shares ruled quiet. Fazal and New Great shares were easy with a marked absence of enquiry. In view of uncertain ootlook of cotton and falling tendency of prices, Mill shares are not likely to maintain improvement as higher prices will attract renewed selling pressure.

During the last hour there was a reactionary feeling and with renewed selling prices and prices lost few points from the highest level and the market closed easy. Mill shares were weak Hydro Electric shares were easy and Steel shares were quiet. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 777/8 moved up to Rs. 780 and closed at Rs. 771/4. Fazuls finisher at Rs. 283/12 after touching Rs. 293/2. Parls appreciated to Rs. 181/4 and closed at Rs. 127/8. Kohinoors were done up to Rs. 160 and closed at Rs. 155. New Greats touched Rs. 163/12 and closed at Rs. 158/12. Andhras eased to Rs. 1,467/8 and Powers at Rs. 1,035. Indians were done as high as Rs. 300 and closed at Rs. 294/6, Shahabads closed at Rs. 282/8. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 389/6. New issues were done at Rs. 130/10. Port canning spurted to Rs. 677/8. Tata Steel ordys. advanced to Rs. 55/6 to close at Rs. 54/12. Deferreds finished at Rs. 191/14 after touching Rs. 201/4. Tata Oils came to business at Rs. 21.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bom. Dyeing 777; 73; 77; 72;
Century 230; 28; 27;
Central India 322; 21; 22;
Colaba 87;
Crescent 48;
Fazalbhoy 292; 86; 91; 87;
Kohinoor 158; 57;
New Great 161; 63; 60;
Pearl 177; 73; 76; 77; 76;
Simplex 81; 82; 81/14;
Swadeshi 250; 51; 50;
Bundi 26/6; 4; 10; 12;
I. Cement 192; 90; 99ffi 97;
T. Steel Dfd. 197; 200; 197.
T. Steel Ord. 55; 42; 55/12; 55-10; 8; 6;
B. Steam 283;
B. Burma 382; 84; 81; 80;
Tata Hydro 162;
Andhra 162;
Tram Ord. 139; 38/12;

Bombay, Aug. 17.

TEXTILE SECTION	
Ahmedabad Advance	336-4
Bombay Dyeing	771-4
Century	226-4
Central India	321-12
Colaba Land	88-2
Crescent	48-12
Dawn	470-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	93-12
Finlay	100-0
Fazulbhoy	283-12
Gokak	121-4
Hindustan	190[illegible]
Indian Mfg.	1,695-0
Indian Bleaching	183-12
Indore Malwa	345-0
Kastoorchand	5/4
Khatau	76-4
Kohinoor	155 0
Lakshmi	848-0
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	98-2
New Great	158-12
Oosmanshahi Mills	113-0
Pearl	171-14
Phoenix	336-4
Sholapur	3225-0
Sassoon Silk	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	81-4
Swadeshi	249-6
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1.587-8
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	103-4
Baroda Bank	91-0
Central Bank	22-12
Bombay Provincial	51-0
Imperial F P	1,207-8
Imperial P P	296-4
Union Bank	4-7
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	150-0
Andhra Valley ordy.	1,467-8
Bombay Tram Ordy.	139-1
Broach Electric	11-12
Karachi Electric	185-0
Surat Electric	167-8
Suburban Electric	131-4
Tata Hydro Ordy.	161-14
Tata Power ordy.	1,035-0
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	26-6
Gwalior Cement	81-0
Indian Cement	294-6
Katni Cement ordy.	295-10
Katni Cement def.	1,100-0
Okha Cement	128-2
Punjab Cement ordy.	15-8
Shahabad Cement	281-8
Shivrajpore	18-4
United Cements	65-0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley pref.	1235
Bombay Steam pref	272-8
Bombay Tram pref.	74-8
Central India pref.	507/8
Katni 1st pref.	122-8
Katni 2nd pref.	136-4
Punjab Cement pref.	14-4
Tata Hydro pref.	128-4
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	161-4
Tata I & S 2nd Pref.	98-8
Tota Power pref.	1308
Vishnu pref	632-8
DEBENTURES	
6 per cent Andhra Valley Deb	108-4
6½ per cent Bombay Tel Deb	56-4
7 per cent Sholapur Deb	96-10
6 per cent Tata Hydro Deb	108-10
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Prantej	802-6
Amritsar Patti Old	114-8
Central Provinces	81/4
Dhond Baramati	81-4
Guzerat	60-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	8[illegible]
Larkhana	81
Mandra Bhon	7[illegible]
Mymensing Rebate	[illegible]
Mymensing Gtd	[illegible]
Pachora Jammer	[illegible]
Sara Sirajgunj	82-8
Sialkot Narowal	92-4
Sind Light	52-8
Tapty Valley	705-0
Upper Sind Light	87-0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	211-14
Br. Burma Petrol	2-14
Bombay Burma Old	379-6
Bombay Burma New	130-0
Bombay Steamer	283-2
Bombay Telephone	87-4
Belapur Sugar	196-4
Indian Radio ordy.	475-0
Indian Radio def.	510-0
Indian Mercantile	42-4
McKenzies	59-0
New India Assurance	25-14
Jupiter Insurance	11-4
Oriental Insurance	3,065-0
Vulcan Insurance	7-4
Port Canning	677-8
Scindia Steam	11-0
Tata Construction	62-8
Tata I & S Ordy.	54-0
Tata I & S Def.	191-14
Tata Oil	21-2

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Broach July/A. Op. 180 1/2; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 180 1/2; Closing 181 1/2

Broach A/May Op. 199 3/4; Highest 202; Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 201 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 170 1/2; Highest 172 1/2; Lowest 170 1/2; Closing 172 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 143; Highest 145 3/4; Lowest 143; Closing 145 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug. 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe Parcels, 22/9 Aug/Sept sellers

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 22/9 Aug/Sept sellers

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 25/9 Aug/Sept sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London

Smoked sheets standard ribbed LB Spot 3-25/32 Sellers.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

T.T. On London:—

Previous close	1.2 13/16
To-day's opening	1.2 3/4
To-day's closing	1.2 13/16
Tone:—Easy.	

THE SEEDS TDADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/9 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 26/4 Closing Rs. 26/6/8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/6/6 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 28/2 Closing Rs. 28/4/6.

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 6/13/3 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 6/13/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 27/7; Lowest Rs. 27/5/6; Closing Rs. 27/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 29/6 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 29/3 Closing Rs. 29/5/6.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, [illegible]

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1933

LONDON LETTER

"INVISIBLE AUTHORITY OF BRITAIN WILL BE STRENGTHENED"

Hailey "Blows The Gaff" On Whitehall Plans To Perpetuate Domination

Gandhiji's Return To Jail Creates New Orientation Of Views In England

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail), August 5.

Attention is now increasingly directed to the new step that Gandhiji has taken which is likely to affect the entire course of the Indian Constitutional Reforms. I have already referred in my earlier despatch to the significant statement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that he is not likely to return to England to assist in the further work of constitution-making.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyengar, who was in touch with the India Office in connection with the Gandhi problem and was freely visiting Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's future plans, was of the opinion that Civil Disobedience should be called off. His announcement of disappointment with White Hall and dissatisfaction with Lord Willingdon's attitude of not meeting Gandhiji half-way, when he (Gandhiji) called off the mass Civil Disobedience movement, leaving only individuals to follow their faith and their inner voice, should have, it is felt by Indians and also by English friends in London, induced Lord Willingdon to make a gesture of statesmanship and invite the rebel leader to discuss terms for settlement.

P. A. IN TWO YEARS

Informed circles indicate that, in spite of Lord Willingdon's well-known prejudices against the Mahatma, he would ultimately find it necessary, and probably he foresees it even now, to summon him to Simla and then to send him to White Hall for an informal talk with the Secretary of State for India. Though I have not been able to verify through official sources the present prognostications, I have reasons to believe that the India Office is no longer enthusiastic about pushing on precipitously with the Reforms policy, but it is safe to say that Provincial Autonomy will not be put in operation for another two years. The feeling is growing in official and semi-official circles, and it is to the credit of the Liberal and

Die-hard Imperialists, that, unless and until the Congress or an equally powerful party, which is conspicuous by its absence comes forward to work the Reforms and resist the wreckers, there is absolutely no use of proceeding with the Reform policy.

Much will depend, of course, upon the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, but it is doubtful, judging from the present indications, whether that Committee will produce a unanimous report.

PATRO'S LUDICROUS STATEMENT

Disappointment with the pace of progress, Sir A. P. Patro, who left these shores on Thursday, made a ludicrous statement calling upon the India Office to hurry with the Reforms when Gandhiji in jail. A relevant passage from his interview with "The Times" may be quoted.

Says Sir Annepu, "It is unfortunate that so much time has to be consumed in discussions which were begun with the appointment of the Statutory Commission nearly six years ago. India is tired of waiting in expectancy and of the extended terms of legislatures Ministers and members. An early general election would crystalize politics in India, and draw people into useful activity, instead of ploughing the sands."

This utterance reveals, as by a flash of light, the set-back that the reforms enthusiasts in Whitehall have received from Gandhiji's determination to be in prison. It is apprehended that this will have a disastrous effect on the Congress Right Wing which will be compelled to revive when it reaches Council Entry issue the warlike slogans of the late Deshabandhu Das and bring about suspension of Provincial Autonomy itself by the Law and Order Minister declining to carry out the mandate of Governor, thereby isolating the Governor from public opinion and compelling the abandonment of the special powers.

It is also feared that deadlocks will be deliberately produced at the Centre, by forcing the Governor-General to carry out the administration in the teeth of opposition of the Federal Ministry and the legislature, notwithstanding the nominated block from the Indian States, through the Political Department as Princely nominees will only be puppets of that Department.

"INVISIBLE AUTHORITY."

In this connection significance attaches to Sir Malcolm Hailey's pronouncement at Oxford that the visible authority of Britain will be withdrawn, its invisible authority will be strengthened. Then there are the financial complications and implications, alike for the Provinces and the Centre. Lastly, it is being asked, what will be the attitude of the Congress towards the Princes and will the princely block ensure order in British India and invite disorder within its own States, as repurcussions will be inevitable?

"There is no use starting the new Constitution amidst chaos" is the feeling in Parliamentary circles. Gandhiji in prison is represented in the British Press by special correspondents in India as having lost his hold, but propaganda apart, feeling is growing in the inner circles that Gandhiji has once again proved himself a master tactician by preferring to go to jail, as Gandhiji imprisoned will be more powerful than Mahatma free. The key position is thus held by the Congress and the Mahatma, even though the former may vote in favour of Council Entry for the purpose of obstruction and resistance from within.

KEEP OUT CONGRESSMEN!

It seems certain that every effort will be made to prevent the Congressmen from capturing the legislatures. The disqualification attaching to political prisoners who have put in more than one year in jail is certain to be revived in order to keep out some of the prominent Congressmen. The old disqualification used to be more than six months' imprisonment. That was how the Montagu Reforms started with a handicap for the Congress. Subsequently, the disqualification period was extended to more than one year in prison instead of six months.

The amended form of one year's imprisonment as disqualification will stand in the way of Congressmen with long convictions entering the legislatures. It will be useful if the matter is raised in the Central Legislature and the position is cleared as the Governments in India and Britain have kept their own counsels in the matter.

CHORUS OF FLATTERERS.

Sir Samuel Hoare has been the recipient of applause from the sojourners at Government expense in London. Even Mr. Jayakar, who has separated himself from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, has joined the chorus of flattery. The other day in the Committee he gave the tribute of praise in familiar oratorial style, to the ability, fairness and the courage with which the Secretary of State for India has supported in his evidence the White Paper scheme, even though it was this very Jayakar who cursed it in India and in London only a few weeks ago with a rhetorical fever.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has revised his loyalty of Simon Report days and is full of gratitude for having been permitted to participate even at the fag-end of completing the picture of constitutional reforms. Even Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyengar could not avoid the temptation to say a good about the "fairness" of the Secretary of State.

VICEROY REACHES NEW DELHI

Lady Willingdon Lays Foundation Stone Of Church

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon reached New Delhi a little before 8 a.m., and soon after their arrival Lady Willingdon laid the foundation stone of the New Parsonage which is to be built near the Church of Redemption in New Delhi.

At the site of the proposed parsonage Her Excellency Lady Willingdon who was accompanied by Lord Willingdon was received by some members of the New Delhi Church Building Committee namely Mr F T Jones, Reverends J C Chatterji, L M Gorrie, and Mr R T Russell. At the request of Mr Jones, Lady Willingdon who was presented with a silver trowel by the Committee, laid the foundation stone.

Under the stone the copies of to-day's edition of two local newspapers, current coins and a statement by Her Excellency to the effect that she had laid the stone were placed.

Revd. Gorrie thanked Her Excellency for her keen interest in the affairs of the Church specially for signing a new appeal for additional funds and receiving donations. Lady Willingdon replied saying that she was anxious that the Church should be completed soon and that she felt that a dome was necessary to improve the arrangements.—A. P.

The following has been received from the Port Officer, Okha Podt.—S. S. "Falkenfels" (Hans line. Agents Messrs Pestonji Bhicajee. Port Okha) arrived on 15th instant with 226 tons of cargo and left on 16th instant for Bedi Bunder with 42 tons of magnesium drums.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C., will preside over the first session of the Provincial Non-Brahman Youth Conference to be held in Bombay on the 20th instant.

SENSATION IN F. S. SENATE

Members Insist On Amending Government's New Economic Bill

WAGE-CUT SEQUEL

Government Threaten Will Impose Sur-Tax If Opposition Persists.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.

A mild sensation was caused, to-night, at the Free State Senate when 18 members to 16 insisted on amending the Government's Economic Bill, so as to exempt the Civic Guards from wage-cuts imposed on public servants despite the Dail's disagreement with the amendment.

Senator Staines declared that Government was trying to save £33,000 by reducing the pay of police, while spending 80,000 on the new armed addition to the police force.

Mr. Mcentee, Minister of Finance, stated that if the Senate refused to withdraw the amendment, Government would withdraw the bill and refund the cuts already made and impose a surtax on incomes over £2,000.—Reuter.

HABICHT DENIES PRESS ALLEGATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 17.

ANOTHER BROADCAST.

The fact that there was no intention of discontinuing Austrian broadcast from Munich, was made clear by Herr Habicht in his broadcast speech last night. He said that the next broadcast would occur on August 19.

Herr Habicht, contending that Austria was deprived of the right of self-determination, replied to the allegations recently made by the official Austrian paper the "Reichs Post" regarding Nazi plans against Austria. He denied that Nazis were planning a sabotage of the economic relief to Austria or exploiting mail-bags for political purpose.

He also denied that an Austrian Legionary Organisation was being recruited in Bavaria, but admitted that Austrians were being enrolled in the German Labour Corps "in order to save them from starvation."—Reuter.

DECLINE IN WHEAT

Greater Activity In Commodity Markets

(Special Cable).

LONDON, August 16.

On the Stock Exchange to-day leading home industrials were very firm, tobaccos especially strengthening on the revival of rumours of an agreement between the leading companies regarding the gift schemes.

There was greater activity in the commodity markets, but only the important movement was the decline in wheat in sympathy with the conditions abroad.

Wall Street was easy under selling pressure due to the weakness of wheat.

JUST CLAIMS IGNORED

Nagpur Dist. Council Unanimously Condemns W. P. Proposals

"NO SELF-GOVT.

M.L.A. Pleads For Provision For Compulsory Education

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

The Nagpur District Council unanimously adopted to-day the resolution moved by Mr. Pultaobkar, condemning the proposals envisaged in the White Paper on the ground (1) that the scheme outlined in the White Paper did not meet the demand of the country for Self-Government, (2) that the proposals were so hedged by specific safeguards and special powers as to make it completely ineffective, (3) that the financial safeguards had been so devised as to reserve 80 per cent of the revenue and (4) that the "Services" had not been put under the control of popular ministers, thereby rendering the Constitution thoroughly unconstitutional.

MATTER OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Before the resolution was moved, Mr. Goswami Maheshpuri, Member of the Assembly, raised a point of order as to whether the District Council was competent to discuss he subject and also whether it was not too late to discuss it. Mr. Pradhan, Chairman, said that though the subject did not strictly fall within the purview of the Council on previous occasions the Council had recorded its opinion on matters of general interests. He recalled the discussion on the Nehru Report by the Council and felt that he could not stop the discussion of the White Paper. As regards the second point the Joint Parliamentary Committee had not concluded its deliberations and could take into consideration the views of the Council if it so desired.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The resolution was then put to the House. Mr. Maheshpuri who supported it, remarked that the White Paper scheme had ignored the just claims of agricultural classes which formed 89 per cent of India's population. He also pleaded that a provision for compulsory education should be made in the Paper.

The resolution was then unanimously carried as stated.

Austro-German Gulf Widens

Mussolini Prevents Complete Break

Austrian Cabinet Arms Itself With Emergency Powers

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Vienna correspondent of the "News Chronicle" states that in view of the increasing evidence of Germany arming an Austrian Legion on the Frontier, there is a strong feeling in the Austrian Cabinet in favour of a complete break of relations with Germany. This has only been prevented by the restraining influence of Signor Mussolini.

Meanwhile, the Vienna message states that the Austrian Cabinet has armed itself with power to outlaw any Austrian abroad participating in anti-Austrian activities.—Reuter.

NAZIS' ALTRUISM!

League Accused Of Apathy

MUNICH, Aug. 17.

The recent British, French and Italian representations to Germany with regard to Nazi propaganda against Austria lend greater significance to a radio speech here, to-night, of Herr Habicht, ex-organiser of Nazis in Austria.

Herr Habicht declared that since the war every effort of Austria to achieve its political ambitions had been opposed by the majority of States in Europe. The League of Nations, which professed to be a protector of small nations and a champion of the right of Self-Determination, looked on while Austria enjoyed less rights than the most inconsiderable Negro tribes in Africa. As the Austrian people were being deprived of their constitutional means of expressing dissatisfaction with the present Government, Austria would surely seize the only other available method of insisting on its wishes.

The Nazi movement incorporated Austria's honest desires, and Nazis would carry on the struggle to victory.—Reuter.

EXPANSION OF U. K. EXPORTS

Tell-Tale Figures Issued By Board Of Trade

RUGBY, August 16.

The Board of Trade Journal states that in the current year there has been slow but steady expansion in the value of the United Kingdom exports, and having regard to the decline in average value of the exported goods, it is probable that for the months of May and June as well as for July, the volume of shipments has exceeded those of the corresponding months of the last year.

Though the volume of the retained imports is normally much smaller in the Summer than in earlier months, there has been a tendency this year for retained imports also to increase in volume, this being mainly due to the raw materials.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Regarding the distribution of the overseas trade, it is stated that imports into the United Kingdom from British countries in the first six months of 1933, were valued at 38.78 per cent. of the total imports from all sources, as compared with 36.23 per cent. and 31.36 per cent. in the corresponding periods of the years 1932 and 1924, respectively.

Exports of the United Kingdom produce to British countries accounted for 44.12 per cent. of the total value of shipments to all destinations, as against 44.82 and 40.71 per cents respectively.

It is further added that the slight decline from 1932 was much more than accounted for by smaller purchases this year by the Irish Free State.—B.O.W.

LECTURE ON EVEREST FLIGHT

[illegible], August 17.

At Secunderabad Club yesterday Capt. E St. J Birnie of Sam Brownes Cavalry, Secandrabad, and a member of the Houston Everest Expedition, delivered a lecture on the recent flight over the Everest.

The press was excluded.—A. P.

In the Scottish Football League, First Division, Kilmarnock lost to Third Lanark by 1 goal to 2.

BAN ON VIVISECTION

Heavy Penalties To Transgressors Of Law

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

Vivisection of animals of any kind is prohibited throughout Prussia, from to-day, and heavy penalties are imposed on anyone transgressing the law.

POSITION TO REMAIN UNALTERED

No Effect Of Pronouncement Of Ministry Of Evonomics

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

The latest pronouncement by the Ministry of Economics on the currency question for foreign ships does not appear to alter the position at all, for the German citizen cannot pay passage money in foreign currencies without violating the currency laws and in order to pay it in German money to a foreign shipping company he must have a permit from the currency control department in accordance with the new decree.

NO REASON FOR DELAYING BUSINESS

"Financial Times" In Hurry For Reserve Bank To Make Start

LONDON, Aug. 17.

From the view-point of technical considerations there is no reason whatever why a bank formed on the principles set out in the Reserve Bank Report should not begin business at any early date, says the "Financial News."

The paper recalls three conditions laid down by the Secretary of State, namely, that the floating debt should not be excessive; that the budget should not be seriously unbalanced and that the balance of trade should be satisfactory.

It says that the first two have been completely satisfied, while the balance of trade appears to be good, at least compared with other primary producing countries. It expects opposition in India, but thinks that a substantial measure of agreement reached by the Committee will decisively influence many who would otherwise have opposed it.—Reuter's Special.

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